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ALIA ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON INNOVATORS' DAY

AU131635 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 10 Sep 85 pp 1-3

[Speech delivered by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, at 9 September 1985 Innovators' Conference in Shkoder]

[Text] Comrades: I am very pleased to bring to you, the innovators and rationalizers and distinguished workers of Shkoder, the most cordial greetings of the AWP Central Committee on the occasion of the Day of Innovators, and to wish you further success in your very fruitful work in the comprehensive strengthening of the socialist economy and culture and in the unchecked development and progress of the country on the road of socialism and communism.

It is a particular pleasure for me to celebrate the Day of Innovators together with the people of Shkoder District. The workers class, cooperativist peasantry, and people's intelligentsia of Shkoder have distinguished themselves and continue to distinguish themselves by their contribution to the flourishing of the new Socialist Albania. They stand out for their industry and talent, as well as for their creative and innovative spirit.

There are lively and instructive examples testifying to this clearly. Who today is not acquainted with the achievements of the militant, innovative, and highly scientific collective of the talented workers and specialists of the Enver Hoxha power giant at Koman, or with the results of the creative collective of the wire and cable plant? Who is not acquainted with Muc Koxhe, hero of socialist labor, talented and tireless master in the production and modification of vehicle bodyworks, particularly buses? Although he is a pensioner, he continues his creative work with particular keenness and passion.

The names of Vat Marku and Hamdi Bishje, sheepherders who have distinguished themselves for their good husbandry reflected in the high yields of their flocks, have become well-known throughout the country. Their examples have become sources of inspiration to herders throughout the country.

All Albania enjoys the benefit of the passionate, highly scientific, and creative work of the collective of the Grain and Rice Institute headed by our distinguished scientist Hysen Lacej. This collective is a rare example of the highly scientific treatment of important present day socialist production problems, coupled with a very high degree of economic efficiency in scientific research. The creative work of this collective has influenced and continues to have a strong influence on raising the yields of agricultural crops throughout the country.

We are all enthused by your beautiful, fresh, original, and innovative musical creativity, both professional and amateur. There are innovators and rationalizers in Shkoder, creative and distinguished people in all sectors of the economy, in all fields of life, in the social services, and in our socialist culture. They are rightly enjoying the respect and honor of all people.

We all know innovators to be searching people, people who are not satistied with the level achieved, who are inclined toward what is new, who break down outdated traditions and norms, people with initative, bold and persistent, who do not bend and do not surrender before difficulties, but who fight continually and resolutely against them.

There have always been talented and innovative people in human society. But, as Lenin said, in a society with exploiting classes, in a society of big landlords, capitalists, and bureaucrats, the talents arising from the bosom of the people are suppressed, oppressed, and atrophied in hundreds of thousands, even millions.

Only in socialism can these great energies be emancipated, burst out powerfully, and flourish uninterruptedly. Socialist Albania is a clear example of this Marxist-Leninist truth. In the decades following the country's liberation the innvovative spirit of our people, workers, specialists, rationalizers, inventors, distinguished agricultural workers and livestock raisers has burst out like a river and has been a powerful lever for the progress of the economy and the entire life of the country.

The historic experience of socialist construction shows that innovation is closely linked with the scientific-technological revolution and socialist emulation. It has become an ingegral part of and a powerful factor for the development and deepening of these widespread processes. Our great teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha, used to stress that socialist emulation, innovation, and scientific and technological progress as a whole, taken in unity and profoundly understood in the great context of our socialist construction and in a comprehensive manner -- that is, politically, ideologically, but also implemented organizationally -- are transformed into a colossal force. They further develop and perfect social relations in production, eliminate and oppose shortcomings and weaknesses, increase knowledge and perfect practice, and raise the well-being of the masses.

It is true that when we speak about innovators we primarily have in mind vanguard workers and others who carry out important modifications and transformations in knowledge and in the technology of various production processes, which bring efficiency and economic benefits and are widely applied in the economy. But we understand innovation in a very broad manner, as a progressive and revolutionary inclination of unlimited application in the entire life of society, in all sectors and strata of the population.

From this broad viewpoint, our party -- the inspirer, promoter, organizer, and leader of the entire struggle and all our victories from its founding until the present -- is itself innovative. The party is and remains that fearless eagle that has boldly broken through all the squalls of history. In their struggle to achieve and deepen the socialist revolution, the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha in the lead has opened up new and untrodden ways and paths, enriching the Marxist-Leninist theoretical thinking as well as the practical experience of socialist construction.

Our Marxist-Leninist theory, our materialistic-dialectical philosophy itself is innovative, reconciling itself with no kind of regress or stagnation, with no kind of standstill, but rather looking at things in constant development, discovering the laws of the struggle between what is old and what is new, and foreseeing and affirming the triumph of what is new, progressive, revolutionary, and innovative.

These are and remain the great ideological sources of the inspiration, development, and expansion of our country's innovators' and rationalizers' movement -- workers, cooperativists specialists, specialists, and cadres. But these powerful spiritual springs could burst out only in the new socialist soil of our society.

Under the party's leadership and armed with Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, overcoming the severe and comprehensive backwardness inherited from the past, in conditions of a bitter domestic and international class struggle and in the difficult circumstances of a fierce imperialist-revisionist blockade, our people have, through their tireless efforts, radically transformed the country's life on the socialist road. At an extraordinarily rapid pace, a powerful, multibranched, modern industry has been created in our country that is progressing on its own legs and is developing in a comprehensive way. Relying mainly on the extraction and processing of the country's natural resources, socialist industrialization has affirmed the independent national character of this economy. But this trend has also been strengthened by the parallel development of a collectivized, multibranched agriculture that has now embarked on the intensive road of modernization. Science and knowledge have penetrated and are being broadly introduced daily in production.

These transformations have been accompanied by the elevation of the political awareness and the educational, cultural, and vocational training of the working people, particularly the new generations. The integration of education with production and science has been intensified. Many young workers, even cooperativists, already have full secondary educations. In addition to the 60,000 cadres with higher education, we now have throughout the country about 270,000 working people with secondary educations. Nearly one-fourth of the workers have completed secondary schools and about 40 percent of them have medium and higher qualifications.

The increase in the number of specialists and the creation of specialized institutions covering all major fields of production have added strength to the influence of these revolutionary transformations. All this has created the material conditions to open up the way of social progress in general and. in particular, scientific-technological progress, which is new and innovative.

In achieving these victories we have been guided strongly by the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist principle of self-reliance. Our party will continue resolutely on this road in the future. The consistent application of this principle inevitably promotes the innovative spirit everywhere, in production, science, technology, art, and culture. It has driven us and continues to drive us to think deeply, to find internal reserves, to utilize them efficiently wherever this is possible, to increase exports and reduce imports, and not to expect everything to come from abroad. The fact that, although only a small country, we are in a position to resolve all the problems of our economic, social, technological, and scientific development by our own means, and through our own people who have been trained in our own schools, is a great victory and a testimony to the correctness of the party's life.

During its 40 years of development, the innovators' movement has expanded and has formed its own durable traits of a profoundly revolutionary nature. Like our entire life, innovation and the innovators are guided by the party's line and policy, by general interest, and are distinguished for their resolute struggle and efforts for the implementation of this line and policy. The innovators and their broad movement aim and must aim at the frontal fulfillment of the state planned tasks, extending as widely as is possible in all economic, educational, cultural, and social activities.

What stands out in this movement is its political, popular, and patriotic nature. It is a movement with a collectivist spirit based on sound stimuli of communist morality. This was recently seen clearly following the great loss of our dear leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. Throughout the country, thousands, tens of thousands of vanguard workers are working and creating like never before in all fields to further the deed of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Initiatives, innovations, and rationalizations follow each other.

The broad mass of the working people have embraced the "Standard-Bearer of the Implementation of Comrade Enver's Teachings" movement, which is a reflection of our people's determination to march always on Enver's road.

The innovators' movement has become a feature of the time and an inspiration to all workers. The movement currently includes not only particular individuals, vanguard workers and specialists, but increasingly more and more collectives of working people, enterprises and agricultural cooperatives. The aforementioned examples in Shkoder District are not the only ones. The Tirana automobile and tractor combine, the Korce precision instruments plant, the Lukove agricultural enterprise, the Plase agricultural enterprise, and many, many more are such vanguard and innovative collectives.

The present stage of the country's development, particularly the task posed by the party concerning the intensification of the economy and increased efficiency, poses even greater tasks for all working people concerning quality and productivity, technical and technological progress, mechanization, and a more perfected organization of work. This is the reason why the party is calling for all innovators and rationalizers to remain at all times in the lead with their work, creditable achievements, powerful initiatives, and their practical creative spirit. Our dear Comrade Enver Hoxha instructed us that "Initiative is of great importance, and when knowledge and experience are added to it, it is transformed into a colossal operative force knowing no boundaries and as a result it is capable of overturning mountains."

The development of a massive and powerful innovative movement based on science and advanced experience is also linked with the clear prospects and the numerous possibilities for progress created in the new 1986-1990 Plan. The Eighth 5-Year Plan that we are drafting with broad participation by the working masses, constitutes another great victory of the party's policy, its correct Marxist-Leninist line, and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings. This plan will further promote in a balanced manner our country's entire economic and social development. It will further strengthen the country's political and economic independence, raise the material and cultural standards of the working masses, and steel the country's defense. Hundreds of larger and smaller projects are expected to be built through our own efforts and resources in heavy and light industry, in agriculture, transportation, and the social sectors. Scientific-technological progress, reconstruction, and the work to increase economic efficiency and effect savings -- all this will assume even larger dimensions.

The struggle for progress in every field, efforts to introduce contemporary knowledge, technologies, innovations, and rationalizations have always been viewed by the party as being closely linked with the development and deepening of the scientific-technological revolution, as well as important factors in guaranteeing the fulfillment of our plans and in opening up new prospects. This revolution, which has currently encompassed the entire world, has a marked social-class character. In the capitalist and revisionist countries, no matter how advanced they may be considered, this revolution progresses with difficulty, through numerous contradictions. In our country, on the other hand, being an organic part of the socialist revolution as a whole, it is a powerful stimulus for progress and a deed performed by the broad working masses. As Comrade Enver Hoxha said, it is not only a few people mastering theory and science who will make this revolution, even if they number in the thousands. Like all genuine revolutions, this one, too, will be made by the broad masses of the people. This is another source of the profoundly massive and democratic nature of our innovative movement.

But to genuinely assume this character, it is essential that the workers class, together with all the other working masses, take this movement into their own hands and transform it into an efficient all-people's movement. The workers, cooperativists, all the working people, are the real and sole masters of the country. The factories, cooperatives, laboratories, and research and scientific institutions are theirs. Our socialist production, and all its results, are also theirs. Increased production strengthens the prosperity of our socialist homeland and raises the living standards of the working people. This is the reason for the vital interest in perfecting socialist production, in what is new, and in the desire to join the innovative movement.

The interest of the workers, cooperativists, specialists, and cadres has been considerable and must remain considerable to ensure that things go well in all matters, in production and in every other sector. But what is required today is that their attention, primarily that of the vanguard workers and innovaters, be concentrated on the major problems of production, thrift, efficiency, and quality. The great tasks confronting us posed by the 5-year plan require the fullest possible solutions.

We are going to persist in our demand for thrift, but the question today is for solutions of a kind leading to considerable savings of raw and other materials, fuels, and electricity. This requires structural improvements in production, but also more advanced technologies and organization. We are demanding and we will continue to demand greater efficiency in investments and savings in financial and foreign currency assets. This, however, poses the absolute necessity of boldly introducing advanced methods in design and implementation, as well as the resolute elimination of all premature expenditure, of all expenditure carried out with too free a hand.

A number of processes are currently taking place in our multibranched industry pertaining to structural changes and the improvement of production relations. The experience of the Enver Hoxha Automobile and Tractor Combine in cooperation and in concentration-specialization on the basis of technological similarity shows that many free and undiscovered production capabilities exist in our industrial plants. The existing material-technical base is capable of producing much more than it has up to now. This requires not only work in accordance with scientific norms, but highly productive work by workers and managers alike, and particularly the construction of a production structure in accordance with the possibilities and capacities of plants.

This is a task that must draw, to a greater extent, the attention of the specialists and innovators. Let us take the engineering industry for example. We now possess some 470 plants, workshops, and engineering bases distributed all over the country. The larger- and medium-sized districts have between 15 and 20 of them, but even the smaller districts have between 5 and 10 such engineering bases. In Shkoder District this branch numbers four large bases: the vehicle workshop, the engineering plant, the plant, and the milling engineering plant, not to mention tens of smaller units and workshops belonging to the enterprises in other systems of industry. Together these constitute a modern combine capable of producing everything from spare parts to machinery and complete production lines. But being dependent on various departments, cooperation between these plants is at an unsatisfactory level.

Cooperation between various enterprises and collectives within districts can and must be more extensive. The workers themselves must insist more on resolving problems on time in the most efficient manner possible. Internal cooperation is greatly beneficial because it reduces transportation, stimulates pride and a competitive spirit, increases lively contacts between specialists and innovators in various enterprises, and accelerates the exchange of advanced experience between them.

Naturally, this does not mean that your district's engineering plants should not cooperate and co-produce equipment and machinery with other enterprises outside the district.

Progressing along the road taught us by the party, the working class must struggle more strongly against the various obstacles of an objective and subjective nature that it may encounter on the road of the extension and consolidation of its innovative movement. And there are such obstacles. They are primarily observed among some workers themselves. A mistaken opinion exists that the innovative movement is restricted to those who are more capable, more talented, more imaginative, and who know how to use their hands well. There is an idea that these are few and rare. We certainly have a misconception here, a misunderstanding that is based on outdated and alien influences. Certainly, it is known that people do not have the same abilities and are not all equally talented, and this applies even moreso to inventors and rationalizers. We are not demanding equal ability, nor can we achieve this absolutely, not in socialism and not even in communism. As Lenin said, equality will be achieved in all fields in communism, except in ability. That is why on their banner of communism the great leaders of the proletariat have written "From each according to his ability." It is also clear, however, that the unevenness and disharmony of society with regard to the development of the ability of individuals will be overcome and are being overcome. People will approach each other considerably in this respect. We are experiencing this process in our time and it will continue. One guarantee for the broadest possible participation of the working people in the innovative movement and in the scientific-technological revolution lies in overcoming every prejudice that underrates one's abilities and possibilities, and in overcoming all feelings of being afraid and inferior, which do not suit the new revolutionary people in our society.

Bureaucracy is one thing that is very dangerous to much of the innovative movement. To bureaucrats, innovators are people who create problems, fanciful maniacs who create difficulties, disturb one's comfort and one's routine. That is why bureaucrats are in open or covert conflict with innovators, procrastinating, creating all kinds of difficulties, hoping they will get tired or surrender in the end. We cannot deny that such bureaucrats exist in the administration and in our state organs, frequently wearing the mantle of people who know everything, the mantle of specialists. The party has constantly called on us to oppose these bureaucratic concepts and practices, to oppose this kind of detrimental bureaucracy and its supporters. The innovative movement itself is a weapon in this struggle. It is the party's duty to open up broad avenues for this movement, to enable it to strongly exert its revolutionizing influence against bureaucracy and its supporters.

But we must also not forget technocracy and the technocrat. Their danger lies in their reputation as knowledgable specialists who frequently do possess scientific-technological knowledge, who have read numerous books and manuals, who are even avid readers of foreign scientific journals and are conversant with the latest in science. Some of these specialists look down on innovative thinking and the innovative movement from above with a lack of consideration, even disdain. The party has taught us to consistently oppose sickly pride, intellectual arrogance, the false feeling of superiority shown by many technocrats, and their aprioristic and nihilistic attitude toward the innovative suggestions of the working people.

Let us understand each other properly. We are not against contemporary achievements in science and knowledge; we are not against modern technologies and methods in production. On the contrary, we have progressed and will continue to progress on this road because we view scientific-technological progress as a basic factor in the country's development and progress. But we will progress on this road in accordance with our conditions and possibilities.

At the same time we will do what we can to better utilize the existing material-technical base, stimulating and supporting initiatives for improvements, even partial ones, for even simple construction and reconstructions. We will also produce with less advanced knowledge and technologies, as long as these result in increased production, increased productivity, and make people's work easier. We will achieve technological progress by bringing into the country complete and modern plants, as well as by replacing a part here and there, by modifying a machine, by attaching a modern instrument to an old drill, by changing production methods or chemical structures, by mechanizing and modernizing the feeding of livestock and so forth.

We are in favor of making better use of both ways of development: intensive as well as extensive; and this applies to industry, agriculture, and to all other sectors. Our innovators, our workers, and all our working people are making great efforts to build, produce, and create along both these roads.

Whatever field it operates in, the innovative movement is distinguished by its high scientific discipline. The party has constantly stressed that, like all other components of the socialist revolution, the scientific-technological revolution, too, is guided by a strong scientific discipline. Otherwise it degenerates into amateur solutions, even anarchy. We have fought and we are fighting to establish such a strong scientific and technological discipline. But we are still far away from what we intend to achieve. That is why we have frequent breakdowns, poor quality products, and high costs.

Many of these questions are also related to problems pertaining to the management and organization of production, which are frequently underrated. That is why the party wants the innovative movement to apply itself not only to the technical and material aspects of production, but also to organizational and managerial improvements. This is also required from the viewpoint of the principles of our system because it is the workers class in power, with the party in the lead, which works and which directs every aspect of the country's life. But this is also required because in all production and social activity the aspects of management and organization are key questions in ensuring smooth operation.

In our socialist society the innovative movement ranges from the workers and cooperativists to technicians, specialists, and the people's intelligentsia. From the general social system, from their political and moral physiognomy, from the ideals guiding them at work and in life, our intellectuals, and particularly production specialists, are closely linked with the workers and peasants. They have been trained as people who are fighting together with the workers and peasants for the great cause of socialism, to rapidly increase production, and to widely apply science and advanced knowledge. Many great and important innovations in our economy have been the joint work of vanguard workers and specialists, passionate in their search for technical progress.

However, what is confronting an entire army of specialists who have been trained in our country since liberation and who represent a great force is the task to engage themselves even more actively and concretely in the struggle to perfect and revolutionize socialist production for its scientific and technological modernization. It is not sufficient to oppose the alien spirit of technocracy and to denounce its disdainful and nihilistic attitudes toward the powerful innovative movement of the workers and cooperativists.

In addition to this, it is necessary for specialists to feel responsible, to bear full responsibility for production and the utilization of all productive capacities -- be they technical or human -- to promote production rapidly, to unhesitatingly support the revolutionary initiatives of the working people, and to participate in these initiatives together with the workers and cooperativists, assisting them concretely, merging with them. To align themselves in this movement and lead it, our specialists are required to study more and to apply their theoretical study to our practical needs to resolve the practical problems confronting us. They must also make a great contribution in the training of the workers and cooperativists.

The party has constantly instructed that proper conditions must be created for the specialists at the base, that they should thus be able to concentrate on major tasks, to become the brain of the enterprise, and not be burdened with all kinds of administrative tasks which are not their business. Specialists at the base must learn not to wander up and down the enterprise unnecessarily, not to get involved in all kinds of routine and practical business to the point that they forget not only what they have studied and read, but even their main operative job, which always has a scientific and technological substance. Despite the improvements achieved in this field, these problems remain current and accute on the agenda.

In order to carry out their tasks better and with a higher degree of efficiency, and particularly in order to preserve and develop their innovative and creative spirit at work, the specialists at the base must be given closer assistance by our higher schools and by the research and scientific institutes -- from the scientific cells and societies created in the districts, the applicative institutions that have been created in the central departments, up to the higher schools, the university, the Academy of Sciences, and the Committee for Science and Technology. They must be fed with literature, problems, and scientific recommendations. They must be assisted through cooperation. They must be engaged in an increasingly more compact and organized manner in large-scale scientific experiments.

We cannot fail to stress the great role that is being played and that must be played by our schools in cultivating the innovative spirit in our youth. It is the schools that produce new contingents of qualified workers and increase the ranks of the new people's intelligentsia. Our party has come to the conclusion that our schools are being further revolutionized, that they are consolidating themselves to an increasing extent as socialist schools, assuming original and popular traits. Our schools have assumed a broad democratic and socialist character. The content and methods of teaching and education applied in our schools also have a clear socialist orientation. On the basis of these achievements, the party has now posed the task of further raising the standard and quality of teaching, its productivity and practical efficiency, and the theoretical and practical training of our cadres. A greater effort is required in our secondary schools, and particularly in the higher schools, to oppose mechanical and reproductive learning, and to stimulate initiative, independence in thinking and action, and lively, creative and critical thinking. In unity with these tasks, it is also necessary to aim at inducing a practical spirit, imagination, and technical intuition, as well as the primary habits of scientific work and study.

The sound theoretical foundation of teaching is of value when it is accompanied by its applicative, implementative direction. All efforts observed in the schools to send pupils down the path of independent work, scientific research, and primary scientific experimentation therefore deserve all encouragement.

This type of training enables our young specialists, technicians, and qualified workers to adapt quickly to the demands of socialist production, to progress rapidly, and not to content themselves with what has become outdated, but to seek what is new. It enables them to involve themselves unhesitatingly in the innovative movement.

Wishing you new victories and success, allow me to express the belief that the innovative movement, this revolutionary and powerful movement of our time, will progress and become stronger. It wil raise its standards for the benefit of the all-round and irresistaible consolidation of our socialist homeland, its flourishing, and its prosperity.

Long live Innovators' Day!

Long live the talented innovators and all the industrious people of Shkoder.

Long live our AWP!

Glory to the deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha!

LE MONDE REPORTS ON FRENCH MINISTER'S VISIT

PM121850 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Sep 85 p 3

[Jan Krauze dispatch: "Tirana Wants To Develop Trade Relations With Paris"]

[Text] Tirana -- Jean-Michel Baylet, secretary of state for external relations, handed a message from Mr Mitterrand to Albanian Premier Adil Carcani on Wednesday 11 September during his visit to Albania -- the first by a member of the French Government since 1946. In this message the French president expresses the hope that relations between the two countries will be developed.

Mr Baylet's interlocutors seemed to be touched by this message, and Albanian television started its news program with pictures of the meeting between the Albanian premier and his French visitor.

During 5 hours of talks with the premier, the foreign minister, and foreign trade officials, Mr Baylet heard a reiteration of the principles governing Albanian foreign policy which were presented as unchangeable: no rapprochement with the two superpowers and a fierce determination to maintain complete independence. This does not prevent Tirana from wanting to develop relations with its neighbors and with some West European states.

In the bilateral sphere the Albanians criticized the way in which the French press spoke of their country. But these criticisms did not prevent them fom giving an extremely warm welcome to more than 20 journalists accompanying Mr Baylet. However, the talks were devoted mainly to economic questions. The Albanians made it clear that their country needed goods and even expressed the wish that Edith Cresson [French Foreign Trade Minister] should also visit Tirana.

For the time being trade between the two countries is still on a very small scale: Fr345 million in 1984. The talks provided an opportunity to discuss in particular the customary obstacle to trade with countries with a socialist economy: the question of balance. Around 20 businessmen are accompanying Mr Baylet to find ways not only of selling more to Albania but also of buying more from it. The Albanians also expressed the hope that France will reduce its customs tariffs, but the French invoked EC rules.

Mr Baylet ended his visit to Albania on Thursday 12 September with a tour of the Koman hydroelectric power station built in collaboration with the General Electricity Company.

ZHIVKOV ENDS TOLBUKHIN MEETING WITH DIPLOMATS

AU131816 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Excerpts] On Friday the meeting of Todor Zhivkov with the leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited to Sofia, which took place in Tolbukhin, ended. During the day the foreign guests and their spouses were acquainted with agricultural sites. Accompanied by comrades Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the Tolbukhin Okrug BCP Committee, and Kostadin Stanev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tolbukhin Okrug People's Council, they visited and reviewed the cow-breeding plant in Branishte village.

The leadership of Tolbukhin Okrug gave a luncheon in honor of the leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited to Sofia and their spouses.

The event, which ended Friday, and which took place in a cordial atmosphere, afforded the guests the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the socioeconomic and cultural development of yet another region of our socialist motherland. The foreign representatives had yet another opportunity to see some of the results of our socialist development and sense the sincere willingness of the Bulgarian people to live in peace, understanding, and cooperation with all countries and people.

ALEKSANDROV'S LIBERATION DAY ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

AU091706 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Sep 85 p 2

[Report by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a festive meeting held on 7 September at Sofia's Ivan Vazov National Theater to mark the 41st anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades, the Bulgarian people are celebrating their greatest national holiday -- the victory of socialist revolution in our country -- for the 41st time. Once again we are turning a rich and successful page in the calendar of our centuries-old history.

We are now living in an era when, more than ever, the transition to an intensive economy is unthinkable without the powerful acceleration of our scientific-technological progress and without the comprehensive application of its best achievements, the use of advanced experience in our country and on a worldwide scale, the drastic solution of the problems of quality in our goods and in our working efforts. These crucial problems of our development are now confronting us with great emphasis; they are absolutely topical, and they are the focus of attention for our leaders and executive cadres in all spheres of our national life. These facts precisely determine the historic nature of the decisions adopted by the BCP National Conference on quality and the decisions adopted by the February BCP Central Committee Plenum on questions of scientific-technological progress. Today all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- from worker to minister -- are confronted with the lofty and supreme duty of optimally contributing to the implementation of these strategically important plans.

The BCP and our people are inspired by and have unmistakable trends, specific, practical plans for combining our further socialist development with the expansion of the modern scientific-technological revolution. This is an achievement of exceptional importance for us. However, not everyone is aware that this is not enough.

The implementation of the decisions, concepts, and postulates, their transformation into living deeds -- this will make them powerful accelerating factors in our development -- a motor for our further upsurge. A cause that is revolutionary in its very essence demands a revolutionary way of thinking and acting. To achieve this goal every working man, regardless of the field in which he is engaged, should reevaluate his way of thinking and acting and reorganize them in accordance with the great requirements and criteria of our era.

With such unmistakable goals and worthy deeds the communists and the working people in our country are advancing toward the 13th BCP Congress. The achievements in plan fulfillment for the Eighth 5-Year Plan are high and durable. The last 4 years and the tasks set for 1985 provide the guarantee for the basic indexes of the plan in the economic and social spheres. The question now is not whether the 5-year plan will be fulfilled or not, but to what extent the available objective opportunities and subjective prerequisites will be utilized, so that the production capacities may be better exploited, so that the raw material, the energy sources and other material, financial, currency, and labor resources may be used with increasing thriftiness and efficiency, so that the volume of incomplete building projects may be reduced and the investments of funds may be accelerated, so that the quality of both labor and production may be improved.

Whenever we evaluate the progress of the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, we cannot help pointing out that its final year has proved unexpectedly difficult. Nature sorely tried our capacity to overcome difficulties; our ability to prevent natural disaster from halting our development was tested. The damage we suffered because of the cold winter and the unprecedented drought is considerable. This cannot help having an impact on our work and the results of this work. In the old Bulgaria of the past, before 9 September 1944, when starvation and poverty were the constant companions of part of our population, this would have been a total disaster.

The situation is different today. We have tremendous economic potential, compared to the size of our country, a potential that makes it possible for us to be flexible and successfully resist the difficulties that arise, and to persist in the implementation of the social program we have adopted.

Regardless of the difficult conditions in agriculture, we are capable of ensuring the necessary supplies and providing everything needed to ensure a normal life for the people.

The measures mapped out by the BCP Central Committee and the government to compensate for the losses caused by the cold weather and drought are now the task of the working people, their supreme concern, and at the same time they represent an incentive for the further expansion of pre-congress competition. For this reason, the shortfall marked at the beginning of this year was overcome. By the end of August 1985 industrial production increased by 3.7 percent, social labor productivity increased by 2.5 percent, and the average worker's wages increased by 2.3 percent; our international obligations will be fulfilled.

The contribution of the machine-building industry and chemical industry enterprises was important; collectives from other industrial and national economic branches are in a state of great mobilization. The efforts of the agricultural workers under these exceptional conditions are great.

Through their selfless efforts and thanks to additional resources that will be provided for our national economy by the end of the year, the members of the Bulgarian workers class represent the main and decisive force in the struggle to compensate.

The difficulties in water and electric power supplies are creating some discomfort in people's lives. These difficulties will not disappear by themselves and will not be overcome immediately.

This situation demands that the struggle against the effects of the drought should be waged in all places and with the necessary long-term planning. Our policy of dynamically developing power and the comprehensive utilization of water resources is correct and has been tested in practice. It has been coordinated with additional measures to accelerate construction of industrial plants for power supply and to increase the technical readiness of electric power stations; with measures to ensure that they are supplied with the necessary power resources; with measures for using underground water resources, the waters of the Danube and other Bulgarian rivers, as well as for using water supplies and electric power most economically in everyday life and in the national economy; and with intensive preparations for the forthcoming autumn and winter season in all places. This policy will help us overcome more successfully the effects of cold weather and drought, as well as the difficulties caused by them. This is how we will implement the 1985 plan and the goals of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, this is how we will present ourselves at the 13th BCP Congress with the readiness to face new tasks of historic dimensions.

As in the past, the main guarantees today for all our successes are the selfless devotion and creative labor of the people in implementing the party plans; the strong moral-political and social unity of the people united around the general April line of policy of the party, and the people's unshakable confidence in the happy future of Bulgaria.

Comrades, the construction of socialism in our country, as well as the socialist prosperity of our motherland, the faith and optimism of the Bulgarian people -- all these things are strongly based on the invigorating and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship which forever links our two peoples in their joint progress toward the glorious heights of developed socialism and communism. This friendship is constantly growing and developing and it is producing ever-increasing results.

Bulgarian-Soviet economic, political, cultural, and social cooperation, as well as the successful implementation of the advantages of socialist division of labor, and comprehensive integration represent a real force which nothing can replace and about which numerous generations have dreamed for centuries. The panorama of this fraternal cooperation was brilliantly mapped out in the Long-Term Program for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR Until the Year 2000, which was recently signed in Moscow by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev.

The decisions of the CEMA summit conference will continue to exert a strong impact upon the further development of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance with all socialist countries. New, long-term prospects were mapped out at this conference for the further joint implementation of the process of building a developed socialist society in the community member-countries. The implementation of these decisions opens up broad prospects for the solution of complicated socioeconomic problems.

Comrades, the victory of the 9 September 1944 revolution became a turning point in our country's foreign policy. This revolution produced a new policy based on the guiding principle of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

One of the first policy actions of our people's government was to declare war on Hitler's Germany. With its participation in the final stage of this war, at a cost of tens of thousands of soldiers killed, wounded, or lost without trace, our people worthily contributed to the defeat of Hitler's fascism. Moreover, they demonstrated their deep humanitarianism, their internationalism, and their peace-loving spirit.

The creation of the most favorable conditions for socialist construction became the basic goal of our new foreign policy. This meant, above all, the constant consolidation of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and with the other socialist countries, it meant the establishment of relations with the capitalist states, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Our people, who are aware of the tragic consequences of war in the past, who are relying on peace in order to build up their peaceful future with confidence, are inspired by the strong will to wage a consistent struggle for peace and security, against the danger of nuclear war, for the limitation of armaments and for disarmament, as well as against the aggressive actions of the imperialist states.

This year, all progressive mankind is celebrating a glorious anniversary -- the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. Won through the decisive role of the USSR, this victory rescued human civilization and ensured our peaceful, constructive present. At the same time, however, the lessons of World War II are of particularly topical significance today. The chief lesson is that we have to struggle against the threat of war before war is unleashed, that for the preservation of peace we need the active and coordinated actions of all peace-loving forces throughout the world. This is precisely why the USSR and the other fraternal, socialist countries are in favor of an active East-West dialogue, and why they are in favor of mutually advantageous cooperation between all countries, regardless of political and ideological differences. These differences cannot prevent us from the most important task, namely, of uniting mankind in the struggle against the nuclear threat.

In closest cooperation, the socialist community countries are struggling to eliminate the threat of nuclear disaster by resolutely opposing the policy of war with their policy of peace, by opposing madness with common sense and by opposing the policy of confrontation with mutually advantageous cooperation. Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated as follows in this respect: "The peace strategy of our Warsaw Pact countries is based on the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. We consider peace not only as the absence of war, and not only as refraining from war out of fear of universal annihilation. We consider peace to be a process of consolidating mutual confidence and expanding honest, mutually advantageous, and equal cooperation. This is required for objective reasons such as the internationalization of the economy, the intensification of the international division of labor, and the expansion of scientific-technological revolution in our contemporary world." (Footnote 1) (NOVO VREME, No 7, 1985, page 11).

Despite the peoples' wish and demand to live in peace and quiet, the international situation in the world -- owing to imperialism and, above all, through the fault of American imperialism -- is today tense and dangerous.

This demands an increase in vigilance and energetic efforts on the part of peace-loving forces throughout the world.

The socialist countries are not striving for any one-sided advantages. This was confirmed on several occasions at the most high-ranking world forums. We would like to live in peace, under conditions of security and mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries.

The goal that is our irrevocable guideline reads as follows: stopping the arms race, full liquidation of nuclear arms, and universal disarmament. This noble and lofty humanitarian goal which, in the most convincing mannder, was revealed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in his interview with TIME magazine is gaining increasing recognition and support from all sober-minded people because it coincides with the vital interests of all mankind. This is the support we render to the series of important Soviet initiatives, among which the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests declared by the USSR is particularly distinguished through its unrelenting aspiration for peace and security.

In facing the existing imperialist threat the socialist community countries are obliged to consolidate their defensive power.

The unanimous decision to extend the Warsaw Pact Treaty -- the treaty of the organization that became the guarantor of the security of socialist countries, the support of all progressive and democratic forces on the planet -- became a great new contribution to the preservation of peace throughout the world.

Bulgarian Communists are working purposefully for the consolidation of their relations with communist and workers parties throughout the world; for the development of the unity and influence of the international communist and workers movement, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; for the achievement of unity of action within the ranks of the proletariat worldwide. The world-historical achievements of real socialism and of the communist and workers' movement on an international scale are the main guarantee for peace today. We are rendering support to national liberation movements, as well as to peoples' struggles for freedom and independence, and we are actively contributing to the consolidation of unity of action and cohesion of all anti-imperialist forces. We highly appreciate the constructive role of the nonaligned countries, as well as their valuable, humanitarian activities in favor of consolidating universal peace.

In its foreign policy the People's Republic of Bulgaria devotes particular attention to the Balkans. We are devoting all efforts to the establishment of truly good-neighborly relations with the Balkan states, to the intensification of mutual confidence and friendship with them, to an even wider development of mutual relations, and to the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. This policy is in accordance with the vital interests of the peoples on our peninsula. At the same time our party and state consider the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace to be an essential contribution to the consolidation of international mutual trust and understanding, not only in this part of the world.

Comrades, the historical achievements of our people in the years of socialist innovation are a brilliant confirmation of the living strength, correctness, and eternal values of Marxist-Leninist teaching. These achievements are living testimonies to the achievements of our party and our socialist state, to their deeply scientific and creative spirit.

Our struggle is a struggle which is sacred to us, a struggle blessed by many generations of people who suffered and did not live to see these beautiful and happy days. The responsibility that the present-day generations have assumed today, that they will also bear tomorrow, will comprise different dimensions and difficulties, with peaks to be climbe and fortresses to be conquered.

The task we have assumed and the responsibility for the sacred communist cause are uniting all our efforts. This task is eternal. We must be ready to do everything for this task.

We, all of us, the Bulgarian Communists, the united agrarians, the Komsomol members, the women and Pioneers, the working people in towns and villages, the protectors of peaceful labor and of our motherland's socialist achievements -- all our wonderful people -- are filled with unshakable optimism and confidence in the bright future of Bulgaria, in future, even happier days.

The star of the 9 September victory will always be the guiding light along our path; the cause and the example of our heroic history and of its creative makers will always inspire us.

Long live throughout the centuries the revolutionary and historical cause of 9 September!

Glory to our heroic people, the builders and protectors of socialist Bulgaria!

Long live the BCP, the organizer and source of inspiration of all our victories, the mind, honor, pride, and hope of our people!

May the invigorating Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, and the friendship and cooperation with the other, fraternal socialist countries live and prosper!

Long live peace; long live communism!

STANISHEV MEETS FOREIGN COMMUNIST LEADERS

AU152202 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Varna, September 15 (BTA) -- Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, had meetings with Mr. Melbourne Doyg, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Canadian Communist Party, Mr. Mahtar M'baye, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of Parti de Independance et du Travail of Senegal, and with Mr. Karl-Heinz Schroeder, member of the Presidium of the German Communist Party, who have been on a vacation in Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

The participants at these meetings discussed current issues of the international communist and workers' movement and the world situation. There was complete unanimosity of views on all topics. All taking part confirmed their mutual desire to further develop the fraternal relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

FILIPOV, BOZHINOV RECEIVE ROMANIAN MINISTER

AU131832 Bucharest AGRPRES in English 1822 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Sofia AGERPRES 13/9/1985 -- Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received Petre Preoteasa, Romanian minister of technical-material supply and control of fixed assets administration, now visiting Bulgaria.

The Romanian minister also had talks with Todor Bozhinov [name as received], deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of supply of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They agreed upon new measures for the expansion and development of the collaboration between the two central bodies of technical-material supply and of the goods exchanges.

KORCAK 7 SEP ADDRESS IN PRIBRAM ON MINERS DAY

AU101530 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 85 p 2

["Excerpt from the Speech by Comrade Josef Korcak," CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech SR premier, at the joint Central Committee session of workers of the Mining and Power Engineering and Trade Union representatives of the CSSR Federal Ministry of Fuel and Energy, held on Miners and Power Industry Workers Day 7 September in Pribram]

[Text] Together with you we are happy at the good results achieved in the last mining year. On behalf of the party and government delegation, and on behalf of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Commitee general secretary and CSSR president, I would sincerely like to thank you for these results. We are convinced that you will regard this appreciation of your successes as a commitment to step up the effort to ensure the needs of our national economy and the light and heat for our homes.

Last winter the fuel and energy base passed an exacting test of its preparedness. We are glad that it passed the test with success and that the calamitous situation we had to live through 7 years ago was not repeated. Assiduous work throughout our national economy was needed for this. In the spirit of the joint appeal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the CSSR Government, and the Presidium of the Central Trade Union Council of February 1985, we have succeeded in overcoming the consequences of this year's winter. Our industry, and basically also our building industry, have balanced out the shortfalls in production. However, we must step up our efforts in fulfilling qualitative aspects, in order to ensure the accomplishment of this year's plan. Nothing must be neglected in the responsible good preparation for the winter period.

We celebrate this year's Miners and Power Industry Workers Day at a time when we are entering the precongress period. This enhances the significance of your holiday, connected with taking stock of what has been achieved and with reflections on the future. Comrade Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power, spoke here in detail about the economic results achieved in our sector. I will therefore mention only some of the lessons learned in preparing for the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Eighth 5-Year Plan. We in the party and state bodies are also appraising the sources of our successes and the cause of shortcomings. By drawing conclusions from the experience acquired, and by searching for answers to the new needs of life, we are preparing for our future tasks.

In the past 2 years our national economy has developed in the right direction; its efficiency has increased. We were able to achieve this because the people working in coal, ore, and non-ore mining; in the power, gas, and uranium industry; and in geology have also been devotedly fulfilling and overfulfilling the set plans.

The good handling of energy and raw materials is becoming one of the basic prerequisites of economic growth and living standards, not only in our own country but also elsewhere in the world. The coal reserves represent the great riches of our country. But they are not inexhaustible. We must therefore handle them sensibly. Our society respects the work of those who extract coal under difficult conditions. That is why, together with our care for the fulfillment of production tasks, we are also deepening care for the miners and their social needs. In the last few years we adopted a whole number of measures for improving the situation. We will see to it that they are consistently implemented in practice in all places.

This year we commemorated the 35th anniversary of the Lany project -- the organized enlistment of youth for work in the mines -- which played a significant role when we started building socialism. Today our society again needs the help of young people: in shafts, in the construction and operation of atomic power stations and gas pipelines, and in other sectors of the fuel-energy complex. They will find comprehensive self-realization and good prospects here.

During the last 5-year period we have achieved quite a lot in the extraction of raw materials, in energy production, and in other sectors of our national economy. This deserves appreciation. However, at the same time it is necessary to seek answers to a number of questions on how we are coping with the new needs and how thriftily we can manage things. How can one achieve, speedily and on a mass basis, a shift toward the new technology and high quality? In order to keep in step with the most developed countries, we must improve the standards of planning and management and tighten control activities. Experience shows us that in quite a few places we are confronted by manifestations of insufficiently exacting demands, by self-indulgence and reluctance to get into conflict, and by risky situations when matters call for it. We see here the influence of the force of habit, of an inability to relinquish routine methods and to take leave of the way we have been doing things to date. The requirements of the present times are inexorable. He who is satisfied with what has been achieved will be left behind.

We are preparing plans for the next 5 years, as well as prospects for a longer period. We are faced with making responsible and difficult decisions. So far not everything has been worked out in a sufficiently thorough way. A whole number of unresolved problems remain, and many things will still have to be discussed, clarified, agreed on, and concluded. But the basic thing is indisputable: Only the path of further intensifying our national economy and raising its efficiency, only a course toward more efficient valorization of all resources leads forward toward a better life.

The future of our country and our economy largely depends on the rate and extent to which we succeed in reducing the demands on energy in our production and consumption. Experience acquired during the last decade shows that nothing must be underestimated or left to chance in this respect. Only a comprehensive approach and comprehensively justified measures lead toward our goal. We proceed from this in preparing the structural transformations; this is what guides us in our choice of new technologies, and this is the aim of our capital construction and the development of our engineering. This is a fundamental all-social issue in which your sector bears considerable responsibility. It is true, and it will be increasingly true, that one can ensure sufficient commodities for the domestic market, efficient export, and a lasting improvement of living standards solely on the basis of an energy-saving economy.

High quality in all production for export and home consumption must become a matter of course. That is why, in keeping with the conclusions of the party's Central Committee, we are laying down in the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan an orientation toward a more resolute enforcement of scientific-technological development. Success will reward those who are capable of relying in a timely way on the progressive trends of basic research, those who are capable of valorizing the wealth of ideas and technical ingenuity of the working people. Here, too, we have things we can follow up, build upon. This is because our country has century-old traditions, and a number of merits and firsts belong to us in mineral extraction in the use of electric power. But here, too, one cannot live on past glory; we must multiply it by new discoveries and pioneer feats.

A lot of things changed in our mines and electric power stations after the war.

Today we are faced with further revolutionary changes connected with the development of automation and microelectronics, and with other achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. Together with this, the requirements placed on qualifications and on transforming the cadres' way of thinking are growing in all sectors. But we must not forget for a single moment that we are modernizing for the sake of higher labor productivity, and also in the interest of man's greater safety and a constant improvement of working conditions. The demands placed on strict adherence to technological discipline and safety regulations cannot be reduced for anybody, anywhere, nor in any way.

We are striving to achieve the highest possible utilization of resources and possibilities so that the rates of growth in the national income establish prerequisites to better satisfy society's needs. The goals of the Eighth 5-Year Plan should proceed from realistic conditions in every branch and every enterprise. On no account must we tolerate cautiousness, endeavors to continue covering up reserves for the sake of making life easy, or the continuation of obsolete practices in planning and management. The standards of plan preparation for 1986 and for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and the approach to the elaboration of a long-term plan of prospects are an important test of our cadres. It shows how the CPCZ's policy is understood by them in practice, how they transform the methods and style of work, and how they perfect economic activity in keeping with the new requirements.

More than ever before in the present situation it is true that the further development of our country and of individual national economy branches, as well as of enterprises, will in many respects depend on the quality of plan preparation. The criteria of the world economy are harsh and inexorable. There can be no swindling or bartering for things here. Only successes in competition with outstanding producers and comparison with the most developed states can lead forward. The energy-saving qualities of machinery and equipment represent an important front in the struggle to assert our enterprises on the socialist and capitalist markets -- in the same way that enhancement of the efficacy of our entire economy is an important front.

We have quite a few fuel and energy resources -- both domestic and imported. However, in the past many people have become too accustomed to resource increments, and are still not exerting sufficient effort to make thrifty use of them. The sooner we succeed in pushing through in practice the principle of investing in a better valorization of resources, instead of in their expansion, the better it will be for our national economy. The rationalization of consumption -- including utilization of knowledge acquired in checking on it -- will always be one of the prominent tasks in the economic sphere.

After the years when, even on Miners and Power Industry Workers Day, we justly criticized the slow progress and delays in the construction of our nuclear power stations, the situation recently has been changing for the better. Last year, and also this year, a further four blocks will have been commissioned for operations in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany. Their reliable functioning is beginning to establish a qualitatively new situation in the structure of our power industry, in the entire fuel-power base. This enables us to direct attention toward a more efficient handling of mineral riches. The limitation of excessive coal extraction does not represent a threat to mining prospects; it gives first place to the demand for coal quality, valorization, and its most expedient utilization.

Last year we achieved a record in coal extraction, which cannot be repeated to the same extent at any time in the future. Further increments in resources for producing electric power -- and, increasingly, also heat -- will be based on the construction of nuclear power stations.

In this we are relying on a developed metallurgical and engineering base, on the experience accumulated by construction and assembly plants, and on our own raw-material base. The names Jaslovske Bohunice, Dukovany, Mochovce, and Temelin, formerly unknown, today symbolize our country's peaceful entry into the atomic age. We are devoting large means to building the nuclear-energy complex, and we are ensuring its maximum safety. Construction of these large investment projects brings a whole number of worries and problems. It is a school of management and organization of work, of the collaboration of dozens of suppliers, and also of mastering new techniques and technologies; it is a school on strengthening international Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

In deciding on the new construction projects we must bear in mind all the consequences of the decisions adopted. It is not merely a matter of weighing the expediency and the amount of costs, but also a matter of influence on living environments. We can no longer permit their deterioration. On the contrary, each new investment, each modernization must contribute toward improving the present situation. The data on tons of extracted coal and kilowatt hours of produced electricity cannot conceal the way our laws on preservation of the quality of air, water, and so forth are being implemented. All this belongs together, and is an inseparable part of the plan and the criterion of the political responsibility of cadres.

For our small country, with its incomplete raw material base, the perfection of cooperation within the framework of CEMA is and will continue to be of basic significance in ensuring our needs for fuel and energy. In preparing the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we proceed from the agreed measures within the active uniform policy for resource and energy savings on the basis of accelerated scientific-technological progress. The basis of our strategy in the fuel-energy sphere, too, is the Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the CSSR and USSR Until the Year 2000, signed by Comrades Gorbachev and Husak. Together with the further development of cooperation with the USSR in the construction of nuclear power stations, we will also be expanding collaboration in the gas industry. Through our share in construction of the Progress gas pipeline and of other facilities in the gas industry complex, we will ensure higher deliveries of this fine fuel and valuable chemical raw material to our country.

The realization of our plans depends on our efficiently winning the people over to them, on our developing their initiative. This truth has been proven on innumerable occasions. It has extraordinary significance in the period prior to the 17th CPCZ Congress. At your workplaces you have examples you can follow in this respect, too. The examples set by the heroes of socialist labor and by the bearers of high decorations and distinctions are finding new and newer followers. The mining collectives have initiated competition for the "Brigade of Socialist Labor" title and played a great role in development of the movement of complex rationalization brigades. We expect them to also take their place at the head of the precongress activity.

The effort to further enhance the economic strength of our state is also closely connected with our peaceful foreign policy. Peoples throughout the world are calling more and more loudly for peace, for a halt to feverish armament and avoidance of the threat of war, for the achievement of a turn from confrontation to peaceful cooperation. That is why the USSR's peace initiatives are encountering such a broad echo. They evoke hopes of a change for the better.

The declaration of a moratorium on all nuclear explosions as of 6 August, and the program submitted in the United Nations for averting feverish armament in outer space with the militarization of space have both been greeted by a loud echo.

Together with the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which was declared before, these proposals represent the USSR's concrete contribution for the benefit of consolidating the people's security. These peace steps enjoy our full support because they correspond to our vital interests and the interests of all mankind.

Our concern for improving living standards and for man's happiness and a life of satisfaction leads us to orient ourselves to accelerating development of the national economy. For this reason we want to take the road toward a more resolute realization of the party's strategic line in the Eighth 5-Year Plan; intensifying the economy, enhancing its efficiency, and raising social productivity and the quality of work. As was stated by Comrade Husak at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session: "We are duty-bound to set ourselves realistic goals, but goals which are high and exacting. This is our duty toward the workers class, the working people, and the international communist and workers movement. The party is the motor of the movement of society, and it must remain this motor in the future, too. It is the combat revolutionary vanguard of our people, which is responsible for the way matters in our country progress now and also in the future. During the 65 years since its establishment, during the 45 years since liberation, our party has passed the test of maturity many times. And it has passed this test with good results. We have every prerequisite for the party to also succeed in the effort to push the new movement forward everywhere, in accordance with the Central Committee deliberations on this, and to introduce a new spirit and energy in everyday work. This lies fully in our own hands, within our reach."

Permit me in conclusion to sincerely congratulate the collectives and workers who have been given awards. I want to express the conviction that together with your collectives in the coming period you will also contribute honorably toward developing our socialist society, thus aiding the good preparation of the 17th CPCZ Congress through the results of your work. I wish you, comrades, many successes, much health, and satisfied lives.

HEAD OF PRICE OFFICE DISCUSSES PRICING POLICY

AU131031 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Michal Sabolcik, minister in charge of the Federal Price Office: "Toward Cheaper Production by an Active Pricing Policy"]

[Text] Recently people have frequently been asking about the impact of prices on the economy and how prices can be used to develop intensification. People have been asking if the level of our wholesale prices is not high, compared to prices in other countries, and so forth. Such questions are justifiably evoked by the complicated nature of the current intensification process. We encounter various proposals for supporting intensification by ensuring that prices have a more rational effect on our economic practice. The role and effect of prices in a planned economy cannot be assessed in isolation; they must be assessed in the light of political-economic goals and their ensurance by a whole set of technical-economic measures.

It is known that since the beginning of the eighties our pricing policy, along with our entire economic policy, has had very demanding tasks to resolve. In line with the 16th CPCZ Congress directives, we have been ensuring that the level of wholesale prices is gradually updated in relation to development of the cost of acquiring sources of fuel, energy, and raw materials. We have been using prices to support in a planned way harmony between the material and structural processes and the value-related intensification processes, with the aim of satisfying social needs better.

Our domestic prices are linked to the annual adjustments of contractual prices. This has established scope in our economy for systematically resolving, according to plan, a number of material and structural processes connected with overcoming the consequences of the continuing raw material-intensive and energy-intensive extensiveness of the economy and the development of intensification processes. The question still is: to what extent have we succeeded in this? We and the 15th CPCZ Congress had to cope with far more exacting conditions than was envisaged. Production's adaptability to higher prices for inputs, connected with structural changes, was linked to more exacting demands as regards technical-economic parameters, quality, and the mass nature of production, and thus also the cost of products delivered to the domestic market and abroad. It was, and is, a most demanding task to harmonize the impact of prices as the criterion and instrument of the system of management.

It is known, and has been proved by practice, that the process of the adaptability of price changes affects an enormous range of relations and connections. They all affect the system of planned management. The reverse is also true: the entire system of planned management must reproduce prices set according to exacting criteria and at the same time it must actively affect the organizations through prices, so as to make them produce and sell for objectivized costs, but also for the norm-based profit contained in the prices.

Our pricing policy has been fulfilling these basic tasks under demanding and complicated conditions, in which demands for intensification of the economy have been growing.

What is the experience of the pricing policy that follows from this in determining the exacting tasks of the 1985 plan and of the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan, and in determining the ways of ensuring them?

Above all, we have succeeded in establishing a starting basis in prices. This brings about, and to a far greater extent than in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the possibility of achieving a stable input -- together with pressure to mobilize reserves, particularly to reduce consumption of raw materials, and energy, and the entire consumption in production in general -- per koruna of national income.

More exacting criteria for setting prices are another important prerequisite for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The enhancement of these criteria is not arbitrary; it is given by the initial state of our entire economy, by its possibilities to achieve -- in production, in its technical standards, and in its utilization -- corresponding changes in pricing, above all through more emphatic reduction of our production costs.

In comparison with various other countries, the lowest relative increase of wholesale prices was noted in the CSSR. During the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the level of wholesale prices -- and this includes the development in 1985 according to the planned estimates -- will rise in final goods production. During the period under consideration there has been a partial improvement of price relations, too.

The general development of our national economy and pricing policy proves that the policy pursued by the CPCZ Central Committee sessions following it are correct.

But this does not mean that there are no problems with the degree of application of exacting criteria in price-setting and that no exacting changes will be required here in the future. This is because the effect of all price-setting processes as a criterion must inevitably be adjusted to the acceleration of progress in research and development and to the developing revolution in research and development, which brings with it unprecedented changes in the content and structure of production forces and in the increasingly mass-based production, together with increasing demands on technical-economic parameters, on the growth of social labor productivity, and on quality.

That is also why the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session stressed, as an urgent demand of the present, the need "TO ACHIEVE A GENERAL TURN TOWARD INTENSIFICATION; TO INTENSIFY THE QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF PRODUCTION MORE QUICKLY; TO IMPROVE THE TECHNOLOGICAL STANDARDS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY; AND TO MAKE THE VALORIZATION PROCESSES HIGHLY EFFICIENT." [upper case passage published in boldface]

Such a development must lead to a reduction of per unit costs and thus also to a reduction in prices. From this follows the orientation of the pricing policy in the Eighth 5-Year Plan toward reductions in wholesale prices of output. The starting price level and its further development is linked with prices based on exacting criteria, within the framework of a similarity understood mangement system based on exacting criteria. It is only here that the active impact of prices on the factors of the development of the economy -- above all on development in research and development -- begins to operate. The price cannot be derived from the individual costs of specific producers. Prices and norms must be used to bring about above-average results in the reduction of costs; enhance the technological-economic parameters of production; and ensure that production is used more efficiently.

It is known that we have adopted a number of measures in order to objectivize the cost and profit foundation of prices. Let us recall the extent to which the price influence has been absorbed, or the price measures adopted in support of a reduction of material and energy consumption in production: In the Seventh 5-Year Plan the average annual reduction amounted to up to 1.8 percent per unit of national income. We also applied foreign technological-economic parameters to assess the standards of our products and tighten up the criteria for appraising the degree of their technological development and quality. We also started to actively influence the development of overheads and other variable costs and profits by fixing objectivized rates.

From this it follows for the Eighth 5-Year plan that social viewpoints must form the decisive base of the price-setting process. In some instances we see in practice that we rely on a kind of automatic process, on price adjustments resolving all issues in our economy. It is true that prices are an important economic category, with a significant and, under given conditions, specific place in the entire system of management. Prices are also influenced by various factors. That is why it is most important to assess the place and role of prices in the entire system of management. For instance, the planned price is unfluenced by the existing facilities and by the possibilities of using them; by the standards of technological equipment; by the sequence of price adjustments; by the flow of material-technological supplies; as well as by supplier-consumer relations and the prevalence of monopoly producers in these relations, but also by deliveries from domestic and foreign suppliers in which the price levels of domestic and imported products are incomparable. This is tellingly manifested by price adjustments for 1986. That is why prices can help create interest in reducing costs only in conjunction with other factors and instruments.

This, however, is not sufficient. We must make every producer interested in a price reduction per unit of social utility effect, as was set down by the supreme party agencies. This must be aided by electronization and robotization of the reproduction process, organization and rationalization of work, increased mass production, and releasing manpower from the production process to sectors with high demands on qualification, also in the tertiary sphere. All these programs envisage changes in the traditional technologies. This, too, requires comprehensive cooperation on the part of the system of mangement toward evoking the organizations' maximum interest in achieving higher efficiency from technical equipment and technologies. That is also why we place such great emphasis on the changes in price relations, which should support our goals in the sector of technical equipment and technologies, and should also contribute toward adopting an orientation aimed at achieving higher valorization of every koruna invested in the production process.

It is no simple matter to reduce costs under existing conditions. There are quite a number of influential factors behind an objective rise in costs, factors that we must overcome through intensive reductions whenever we have the prerequisites and reserves for this.

An adequate fuel-energy base is the absolutely necessary prerequisite for developing our economy. The development of this base is tied not only to high investments with a long-term return on capital, but also to the escalating extraction costs because of complicated geological and ecological conditions. For instance, with regard to coal for coking, costs this year increased 91.5 percent compare with 1977, and the figure for coal for power-generation purposes is 41.6 percent. The intensification of our industry, particularly metallurgy, qualified chemistry, engineering, power engineering, and other branches is tied to the introduction of new technologies. The means for covering this financially lie in reducing costs, increasing production efficiency, and using resources gained from the desired reduction of construction investments in favor of an increase of investments for machinery.

Time and again we encounter the view that, in certain instances, prices cover the individual costs of products. Where does the truth lie? The princing policy, as part of economic policy, must respect social interests. These interests forbid the price to cover the producers' individual costs at the cost of nationwide resources so laboriously acquired. That is why we are striving to make price adjustments and price-setting for new products objectivize both costs and profit, and not only from the viewpoint of the present, but also from the viewpoint of our plans for the future. This purpose is served by the binding methods of price creation; by the various forms of determining overhead rates, other variable costs, and profits; by measures adopted to emphatically raise consumer participation in the price-setting process; and so forth.

We also use prices as an incentive whenever this is justified. However, this has certain limits; the incentive depends solely on the effect produced -- for instance, by the consumer's use of a new machine and equipment. The effect mentioned here must involve an incentive for both produce and user, and also ensure that society gets its appropriate share. At the same time, every such effect must have a material base.

In summing up what has been said above, we see that the degree to which exacting criteria are applied to prices concerns, above all, the extent to which our products become cheaper together with a parallel standard improvement of their technological-economic level and quality from the viewpoint of satisfying social needs.

The attention of our producers must be concentrated primarily on satisfying -- comprehensively and extremely well -- the needs of our consumers at home and abroad; at the same time, the level of the products of progressive technology should fully correspond to social demands. This, however, is not sufficient. The needs understood in this way must also be ensured by a substantial reduction of the prices of our products by reducing production costs and enhancing the utility effect.

This is not an easy path to take. The 15th CPCZ Central Committee session charged us with ensuring the Eighth 5-Year Plan a 3.5-percent minimum annual increment in national income, primarily by cutting down consumption in production. Although the effect of price increases in raw materials and energy during the past few years can still be felt, we have established a basis for price input into the economy that should be developed within the Eighth 5-Year Plan (provided, that is, that no extraordinary price fluctuations take place, as was the case in the middle and toward the end of the seventies).

In the next 5-year plan, concerning the prices of output from the economy, we have placed emphasis on cutting down the wholesale prices of subdeliveries and final goods production.

In 1986 we are planning to reduce wholesale prices in selected sectors of electronics, engineering, chemistry, and the consumer industry by an average of 6.4 percent. We will still have scope to reduce prices even in the following years. Both external and internal prerequisites are being established for a policy of wholesale price reduction. Among the external factors we can include the current calming of price developments in raw materials on the world market. In our own economy we are gradually implementing the rationalization programs, and we envisage that the accelerated implementation of progress in research and development will have a more intensive effect. The directive for the Eighth 5-Year Plan provides for a more than twofold reduction of the rate of material costs and overall costs compared with the current 5-year plan. The stimulative impact of prices will be enhanced and overheads will be limited. Far more exacting criteria are being introduced in the setting of prices.

Together with other influential factors, the measures adopted will positively affect the development of prices, the overcoming or risks, particularly those resulting from problems in the utilization of production assets, as well as influence the quicker achievement of more advantageous sales prices in foreign trade, the quicker impact of changes on the technological-economic parameters, the innovation process, and so forth. However, even the policy of price reduction cannot be ensured on its own without coordination with other financial-economic instruments and a balancing of planned resources and needs.

The reduction of prices should help rationalize the manufacturing process. It is not uninteresting to recall certain experience acquired in building socialism in the USSR. As far back as 1927, the plenary session of the all-Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) discussed price issues and stated that "the policy of price reductions is a tool that influences the reduction costs and forces economic organizations to accelerate maneuvering abilities, urging them to rationalize production; thus it creates healthy resources for socialist accumulation." Although we must always bear in mind the historical conditions of a given period, it is still true that a more efficient manufacturing process and the creation of the best possible financial stringency can only enhance the efficacy of economic accountability and of all the measures adopted by us in support of increasing the benefits of intensification.

For this reason it is also right to set the best possible level for the percentage of profit in prices so that its development can be in line both with the expanded reproduction in the khozraschet sphere, materially substantiated and ensured by the plan, and also with the effects achieved abroad and at home. This, too, will contribute toward making the policy of reducing prices act as a positive chain reaction in the harmony of the efficient growth of deliveries in material and value, for final use by way of intensification.

The problems formulated also fully concern our procurement process. The intensification of agricultural production does not require additional input of means in every case. The mobilization of internal reserves is also important in agriculture. That is why we are striving to determine the base for procurement prices more objectively so that it will correspond to production conditions in which a profound effort is made to achieve maximum yields in plant and animal production, while reducing costs to a minimum. The service facilities for agricultural enterprises and the procurement and purchase organizations must aid this process by shortening the way from the supply producer to the consumer so as to make production and its turnover cheaper and also better satisfy consumer needs regarding the required range of products.

The reduction of prices in our production and in the turnover of commodities, as well as thrift, increased social labor productivity, improved quality and progressive technical standards, and the level to which we satisfy consumers' needs -- all this is directly related to retail prices.

Together with the economic basis, these prices also have quite a number of political-social aspects. However, each of us must realize that if our production and turnover costs grow, thus producing increased wholesale and procurement prices and transport rates or a drop in standard profits, then sooner or later tension will appear in the sphere of retail prices. There is a limit to subsidizing them from nationwide resources; it is determined by the amount of resources produced and by the possibilities of using them for nonproductive purposes.

The nationwide resources are helping to ensure the development of production, which forms the foundation of the achieved high living standards and social certainties of the people. That is why it is imperative to maintain a sensitive and differentiated approach in the active policy in the sphere of retail prices -- bearing in mind the nature and significance of commodities and services in the consumption of individual income groups of the population -- and also fully preserve the harmony of our plans in income, wages, and pricing policy.

The solution of pricing issues is an exacting, complicated, and sensitive task, particularly from the viewpoint of the many relations and connections mentioned above, all of which are affected by prices. This makes it imperative for us to penetrate deeper into the substance of prices and determine the use of prices for the benefit of intensifying our economy in an active and well-qualified manner, with knowledge of the comprehensive relationships in the system of management. V. I. Lenin already used to stress that it would be a mistake to isolate individual partial problems and facts; and that it is imperative to understand the problem that is to be resolved as "a whole complex of facts on the issue under consideration, without a single exception." This applies also to deliberations on prices and on their active role.

PITRA NOTES 'SERIOUS' INTERNAL POLITICAL PROBLEMS

LD141921 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Celebrations of peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship are taking place in many places throughout the republic.

In Trochov, Ceske Budejovice area, Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, praised the share of the workers of Ceske Budejovic district in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th party congress in industry, agriculture, and other areas of economic and social life.

Further on in his speech at the meeting he recalled that there are forces in the world today who in their sick longing for world domination have transformed, and are transforming, large areas of the world into a battle field and want to do the same in space. Frantisek Pitra pointed out the principles and importance of Soviet peace initiatives -- particularly the principled and constructive approach of the USSR to solving the problems of the destiny of the human race -- contained in the recent interview by Comrade Gorbachev for TIME magazine.

Evaluating the internal political situation, he said that despite positive results in our social and economic development, a number of serious problems remain in this area, and it is necessary to mobilize all resources to ensure that this year's tasks are fulfilled completely.

Participants in the Trocnov meeting adopted a resolution expressing full support for the efforts of the USSR and other socialist countries to preserve lasting peace and eliminate wars from the life of human society. At the same time, the resolution condemns attempts by the United States to misuse space in order to achieve strategic supremacy, the aim of which is the liquidation of the socialist community and the rule of imperialism over the whole world, even at the cost of the destruction of humanity and all values.

HONECKER MEETS WITH NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR

LD161414 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1259 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Francis Joseph Meehan, U.S. ambassador, to accept his credentials.

In the talk issues of mutual interest, both on international and bilateral problems, were dealt with. The hope was expressed that the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will have fruitful effects on the international situation.

The partners in the talk expressed their expectation that the course embarked on in the development of relatiors between the GDR and United States will continue to be followed in the interests of the protection of peace and for the benefit of both peoples. Ambassador Meehan presented greetings from Ronald Reagan, U.S. President, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

FRG CITIZEN GIVEN 8-YEAR SENTENCE FOR ESPIONAGE

LD131631 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- The Berlin Higher Military Court today sentenced an FRG citizen, Peter Flath, to 8 years' imprisonment for espionage against the GDR in accordance with paragraphs 97 and 98.

In the trial the court found that Flath had performed espionage services for an FRG secret service since July 1984 under misuse of trips to the GDR. The Ford Escort vehicle used in the crimes, registration number M-YL 5284, has been impounded.

PRC GROUP VISITS ROSTOCK, COOPERATION DISCUSSED

LD161450 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The members of the delegation of the political consultative conference of the Chinese people briefed themselves on the work of the local popular assemblies in the coastal bezirk in Rostock this morning. The cooperation between the state organs and the over 1,000 committees of the National Front was explained to the guests. In the talk with members of the bezirk parliament and the Rostock municipal assembly, the Chinese delegation also took an interest in the dynamic development of the territory in the past four decades.

VISIT OF PRC'S WANG RENZHONG, TIES VIEWED

AU111135 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] Beijing (ADN) -- The official visit of a delegation of the PRC National People's Congress (NPC) to the GDR in June deepened the mutual understanding between the two countries, promoted bilateral relations, and was fully successful, a report to the NPC by the delegation's head, Wang Renzhong, deputy chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, states. The stay of the delegation, which also visited Poland, gave new stimuli to the overall friendship and cooperation and opened up new areas of cooperation. Both sides attributed great importance to the protection of peace and stressed that this is the most pressing issue of the present, the report says.

The fact that after this year's visit of Deputy Premier Li Peng, China sent another high-ranking delegation to the GDR is proof of a new, important development of the political relations between the two countries. The leading representatives of the GDR and PRC highly assessed this visit, the report published by RENMIN RIBAO continues. They expressed the opinion that the official visit of an NPC delegation at a time when the political, economic, and cultural relations between China and the two countries are entering a new stage shows that China attributes great importance to the resumption and development of bilateral relations.

The report stresses that the visit officially resumed contacts between the NPC and the GDR parliament. It was the first visit on an NPC delegation to the GDR in more than 20 years. It brought about a mutual exchange of experiences between the delegation and the president of the parliament, as well as between responsible functionaries of the parliament, on questions of strengthening parliamentary work. The exchange was assessed as very useful by both sides. In the GDR as well as in Poland the development of the delegates' role is attributed great importance.

The report proposes that the NPC, as the highest state organ of power, use its own influence and activities to promote the development of bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, and technology. The bilateral exchange between the parliaments should be actively developed in order to deepen existing information and strengthen friendship.

REPORTAGE ON BARCIKOWSKI'S VISIT TO BONN

Dinner Speech

AU121042 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Sep 85 p 7

[Report on speech by PZPR Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski at a dinner during his FRG visit; in Bonn on 9 September]

[Text] In reply to a speech by Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Bundestag SPD Group, Kazimierz Barcikowski said that the Polish delegation paid great attention to and noted with recognition what H.J. Vogel has to say about the Odra and Nysa border and on the December 1970 treaty for normalizing relations. The Odra and Nysa border is the cornerstone of peace in Europe. Our joint stance on this issue, K. Barcikowski said, is the chance both our parties have presented to our societies.

Referring to his visit and the talks he had held, Barcikowski pointed out that these talks would have been unimaginable only a dozen or so years ago. They are possible today because of the treaty on the normalization of relations signed by our governments in December 1970.

This treaty could be, is, and remains the only possible basis for achieving such a change for the better in relations between our states and societies.

Since the signing of the treaty we have followed a common road and supplied the world "normalization" with the concrete substance of contacts and cooperation.

Our joint achievement, the achievement of both our parties and parliamentary groups, is that we have become acquainted with one another and together have established concrete joint activity during the jointly-undertaken work of normalization and accord.
K. Barcikowski stressed further that although the two sides are divided by various scales of values stemming from different ideological precepts, both the SPD and the PZPR are comrades in the joint struggle for international accord, broadened cooperation, peace in Europe, and the great ideals of humanitarianism.

Stressing that we live in a world in which everyone is becoming increasingly dependent on everyone else, and all the inhabitants of our planet have been united by solidarity in the face of the most important problem of whether life on our planet will survive, K. Barcikowski recalled the words of Mikhail Gorbachev addressed to American public opinion via TIME: "Whether we like each other or not, we can only survive or perish together."

This truth, K. Barcikowski said, in fact applies to all of us, and that is why it is so important to mobilize people of goodwill on both sides of the military bloc border in Europe and encourage them to throw bridgeheads of accord over this border and act for the sake of security coupled with an increasingly lower level of armament.

Poland is ready for this. We have expressed this several times and are still repeating it, said K. Barickowski, adding that it is within this framework that the development of cooperation between the PZPR and SPD parliamentary groups should be located.

This cooperation creates a stimulus for considerably broader agreements covering entire societies as well.

For our part we say once again:

In our joint interests, we wish to develop good relations with all the FRG's representative political forces desiring to observe the letter and spirit of the 1970 treaty and implement it unanimously.

In this context we remember the FDP's important contribution to the constructive shaping of relations between our countries, and highly praise the activity of those distinguished CDU representatives who are engaging themselves for the sake of an authentic normalization of relations between the PPR and the FRG.

We have acquainted ourselves carefully and positively with FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker's 8 May speech, which strengthened our conviction that despite all the obstacles that are being cast upon the road to normalization between the FRG and Poland, this noble and proper cause has supporters who stand beyond the limits of political divisions.

Bundestag Press Conference

LD132048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Today, on the last day of the Polish delegation's visit to the FRG, Kazimierz Barcikowski met DKP Chairman Herbert Mies.

"We had talks with almost all political forces in the FRG," said Kazimierz Barcikowski at a press conference in the Bundestag. The talks were accompanied by great openness and objectivity, and in this sense we are satisfied with them. During the talks a dual approach to territorial order in Europe was also revealed: on the one hand its recognition today and in the future, and on the other, it being described as temporary and open to adjustment. We approach the first attitude that accepts current border order with full respect, and we will never recognize the other attitude, said Kazimierz Barcikowski.

According to Social Democrats, the frontiers in Europe are final, said SPD Chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel, the host of the conference. The treaty of 1970 on the invoilability of Polish frontiers and on order in Europe is a binding political stance in the FRG for us and for our allies. Today and in the future the frontiers are unshakable.

The same view was recently expressed by a Christian Democratic politician, the CDU/CSU Group Deputy Chairman Ruhe, said Hans-Jochen Vogel. Stabilization of the situation in Europe demands recognition of existing political and border order. This serves East-West dialogue and normalization of relations between the FRG and Poland, stated Hans-Jochel Vogel. These talks between the PZPR and SPD are a contribution towards the goal of peace and detente in the construction of mutual trust in Europe.

PRON HEAD SAYS INTEREST IN ELECTIONS GROWING

LD161553 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Jerzy Jaskiernia, Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] general secretary, has met Polish and foreign journalists. He briefed them on the course of the first stage of the election campaign and the PRON tasks in the second stage that began 3 days ago. The second stage of the election campaign, according to PRON's view, should be devoted more to substantive than personal issues.

It transpires from sociological research that the interest in the election is constantly growing.

Jerzy Jaskiernia also spoke on preparations for a meeting of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski with the electorate. The meeting will take place in the final part of the election campaign.

JABLONSKI SPEECH AT ELECTORAL MEETING REPORTED

AU100901 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Sep 85 p 2

[Report on speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at an electoral meeting in Warsaw on 5 September]

[Text] Henryk Jablonski said that the main problem facing us is undoubtedly the economy. The production front will not only decide the standard of living in the very near future, but will also decide about further progress toward stability and about public support for the authorities' actions. Once can say that the government ought to direct affairs in such a way that progress in all areas will be more rapid. That is true, but it is also true that decisions taken by the authorities are implemented by the mass of citizens. We must all play a greater part in public life, make use of democratic institutions. Of course not all of these institutions function well. However, are all of us doing what we should, are we involved in self-mangement councils at work? That is the heart of the matter.

Our nation has provided examples of great patriotism, especially in extreme situations, on many occasions. In everyday life patriotism manifests itself in respect for law and in civic culture. In this respect things are not going so well. A general observation of the world situation leads one to conclude that only strong societies matter. Such societies are respected by their foes and valued by their allies. The strengthening of the state is, therefore, a matter of fundamental importance. This question must be discussed honestly without superfluous embellishments because they involve a short term method that weakens society.

Henryk Jablonski then spoke about specific areas in which social ambitions can be realized. The academic and engineering communities should work together more closely, for example. Another example would be countering ecological threats. Much is said about great investments to protect the natural environment. It is true that such investments are necessary, but it is not true to say that everything depends solely on them. In the opinion of outstanding specialists it is possible to achieve significant results simply by using what has already been built and by observing appropriate regulations. And this does depend on all of us.

Referring to young people's problems, H. Jablonski said that we should stop saying that young people are our future. They are also our today. No new laws are required to improve their situation. It is enough to implement the program of improvements in the conditions of young people's start in life adopted in 1982. We should ensure that what has been adopted is implemented. Young people should be involved in the running of the country as well, and should bear responsibility for its present as well as its future. Make it your ambition to do things better than us, after all you have had a better education. When participating in life, do not limit yourselves to young people's problems. Do raise these matters, but also raise other matters that have a wider significance. Become involved in the struggle against wrongdoing, and in the creation of new values.

An important problem is that of reviewing methods of upbringing. Unfortunately, sometimes not enough importance is attached to the development of young people's imaginative faculties, to instilling a thirst for knowledge, to awakening ambitions, and to valuing independent thought. The employment of young people in solely surbordinate positions cannot bring good results. In sciences, for example, this is a waste of one's best years. This also applies to many other areas.

The question of how preference should be given to the talents of young people is an important task facing the Sejm and government.

Ending his speech, H. Jablonski said that three conclusions stemmed from what he had said. First, there are matters that must stand above all divisions. Second, those who are not present are not right. In our situation this means that the demands of those who do not go to vote will be unheard. Third, let's meet at the polling places and vote according to the dictates of our consciences.

CSSR'S FOJTIK VISITS; MEETS JARUZELSKI, OTHERS

LD152117 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Poland -- At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, Jan Fojtik, Presidium candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a working visit to Poland.

During the visit he was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR. Jan Fojtik was also received by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the party's Central Committee. During the talks they discussed questions of deepening cooperation between the two parties in the ideological sphere.

During the talks between Jan Fojtik and Jan Glowczyk, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, it was noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the fraternal party organs and other mass communication media is being developed successfully. They set out directions of further cooperation between the mass communication media of the two countries, as well as between the journalism organizations and the individual editorial boards. The cooperation of institutions and organizations of the propaganda front helps strengthen the internationalist ties between the two parties.

Jan Fojtik also met Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

During his stay in Krakow, Jan Fojtik was briefed on the activity of the voivodship party organization and met the journalists of GAZETA KRAKOWSKA and the Krakow TV studio.

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS CONGRESS AGENDA REPORTED

AU121358 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 11 Sep 85 p 4

[Excerpt] The agenda of the Third Congress of County People's Councils and Chairmen of the Municipal, Town, and Communal People's Councils was adopted unanimously as follows:

1. Report on tasks devolving on people's councils in light of the 13th RCP Congress and the recommendations and guidelines worked out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, with a view to fulfilling the country's regional socioeconomic development plan for 1985 and the current 5-year plan and to ensuring all necessary conditions for implementing the 1986-90 5-Year Plan goals.

2. Report on the activity carried out by the people's councils to perfect work style and methods, develop socialist democracy, and ensure the participation by the masses of citizens in the overall socioeconomic development of all regional-administrative localities and units.

3. Program on the regional socioeconomic development in the 1986-90 period.

4. Program on the development of small-scale industry in the 1986-90 period; program on developing fish breeding and fishing.

5. Program on developing public services in the 1986-90 period.

6. Program on strengthening self-management and self-administration and on ensuring the complete self-financing of regional-administrative localities and units.

-- draft law on self-management, economic-financial self-administration, and self-financing of regional-administrative units.

7. Program on planning of urban and rural localities with a view to making most efficient use of lands and limiting built-up areas.

8. Measures to fully implement the national program on irrigation, drainage, and on combating soil erosion.

9. Setting up the people's councils legislative chamber.

10. Appointing the Committee for Problems of People's Councils.

The congress also endorsed unanimously the organization of sections and the composition of their presidiums.

CEAUSESCU, SUHARTO BEGIN OFFICIAL TALKS

AU162016 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1905 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/9/1985 -- The president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Republic of Indonesia, General Suharto, opened official talks in Bucharest on Monday, September 16.

President Nicolae Ceausescu again warmly welcomed the Indonesian head of state to Bucharest and showed that the visit was an important moment in the further development of the links of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and contributed to the promotion of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

President Suharto thanked for the invitation and the opportunity to visit Romania, to meet and conduct talks again with President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as for the extremely cordial reception extended to him, and expressed his conviction that the visit would go down as an important factor in the development of the Romanian-Indonesian ties.

During the talks, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Suharto showed that the Romanian-Indonesian links -- set on the lasting principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and independence, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage -- had made further progress in recent years.

It was also considered that the growing economic, technical and scientific potential of Romania and Indonesia offered great possibilities for intensified commercial exchanges, for the development of broader mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation, more particularly in a number of important economic areas of mutual interest such as the extractive industry, petrochemistry, the wood-working industry, mechanical engineering, agriculture and others. In that framework, the important role was highlighted of the conclusion of long-term agreements to impart stability and perspective to the economic bonds between the two countries, as concerns their cooperation on third markets included.

The joint wish was expressed to work for the expansion of bilateral links on multiple planes, in the spirit of the joint Romanian-Indonesian declaration adopted in Jakarta in 1982, and considered that that was in the interest and for the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

With a view to identifying new ways and means of deepening and diversifying the Romanian-Indonesian relations, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Suharto entrusted the members of the two delegations to look into tangible modalities of expanding bilateral cooperation in various areas of activity of mutual interest.

The talks pass in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, under the sign of mutual esteem and understanding.

Private Talks; Proposed Agenda

BK161604 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] President Suharto, on the first day of his official visit to Romania, held private talks with President Ceausescu this evening at the presidential palace. Talks were also held between high-ranking officials of the two countries. The two heads of state discussed efforts to promote bilateral relations and regional and international issues. As President Suharto held private talks with the Romanian president, Mrs Tien Suharto visited the Bucuresti ready-made garment company's factory and saw a garment show there.

President and Mrs Ceausescu will host a dinner banquet in honor of President and Mrs Suharto tonight at 1945 local time or 2345 West Indonesian time at the presidential palace.

President and Mrs Suharto, who arrived in Romania at 1110 local time or 1510 West Indonesian time this afternoon from Turkey, will be in Romania until 19 September 1985. While in the country, President and Mrs Suharto will also visit industrial areas, the Apiculture Institute, the Agricultural Research and Mechanization Institute, and the National History Museum and meet the Indonesian community at the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Bucharest.

Honorary Dinner

AU162009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/9/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu gave an official dinner at the Palace of the State Council, on Monday, September 16, in honour of the president of the Republic of Indonesia, General Suharto, and Mme Tien Suharto. During the dinner, the atmosphere of which was cordial, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Suharto proposed toasts.

ANDREI TALKS WITH VISITING SINGAPORE MINISTER

AU131502 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1434 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/9/1985 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Suppiah Dhanabalan, minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Singapore, now on official visit to Romania, approached questions related to the development of ties between the two states, the economic ones in particular, during an interview they had in Bucharest today. They also exchanged views on the current international situation.

Dascalescu Meets Minister

AU131819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/9/1985 -- Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, received on September 13 Suppiah Dhanabalan, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Singapore, now on an official visit in Bucharest.

They discussed questions related to the stage and prospects of the Romanian-Singapore relations and established measures and actions for the intensification of the mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Singapore. Satisfaction was expressed at the positive evolution of the relations between the two states, with emphasis on the important role of the summit dialogue in the development and deepening of the links of friendship and collaboration between the two countries.

The guest conveyed to the Romanian prime minister a cordial salute from the prime minister of the Republic of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew. The prime minister thanked and renewed the invitation extended to the Singapore premier to visit Romania. Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei attended the interview which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

ZARKOVIC ADDRESSES STUDENTS ON TASKS FACING LCY

LD131707 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0711 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Kumrovec, 13 Sep (TANJUG) -- In preparation for the 13th congress, the LCY should make enormous efforts to meet its revolutionary obligations as an ideopolitical vanguard of the working class of Yugoslavia at this stage of our society's development. Speaking to students at the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrovec on preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, singled out the need to make even greater efforts toward building and further developing socialist self-management as the main task in the period preceding the congress. For the LCY this is, Zarkovic said, an historical task to which we are obliged not only by the results and successes so far achieved, but also by the problems and difficulties our society has recently experienced.

At the same time the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed that 35 years after self-management was introduced in Yuglslavia, it was acquiring more and more of a reputation in other countries too, thereby confirming the correctness of the Yugoslav choice that many had characterized at first as an experiment and utopia. Self-management, however, did not develop, nor is it developing in Yugoslavia only on a straight line upwards. It was and still is limited by contradictions in the Yugoslav economic and social structure and in Yugoslavia's international position. Dilemmas and resistance have been coming up since the bureaucratic and other conservative forces tried to disrupt the development of self-management and the construction of socialism on democratic self-managing bases. Resistance came from various sides and because of various political concepts, motives, and interests, but essentially they all shared a lack of confidence in the working class and its creative role.

In recent years, Zarkovic said, we have been faced with a kind of slowdown in the development of self-management in Yugoslavia. I think the main reason for this is because the constitutionally established self-managing position of the worker to dispose the results of his work has to a great extent not yet been realized. In realizing this [word indistinct] task we have not moved forward a great deal. We have even moved backwards with respect to weakening the material and social position and power and influence of workers and working people in the associated labor and strengthening etatism and bureaucracy on all levels.

According to the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session and the platform for the preparation of the 13th congress, this is the main cause of the economic crisis. The situation is such that large parts of income and the most significant questions of general social reproduction are outside the workers' influence. In real terms, it is the bureaucratic-etatist structures of the provinces, republics, and the federation rather than associated labor that more or less make all decisions on global questions of reproduction. The conflict between etatism and self-management is more and more assuming the character of a class struggle in which in recent years the working class, led by the LC, has not achieved the expected results.

That is why two irreconcilable contradictions are in conflict in our basic social and production relationship today. This relationship is partly based on self-management and partly on strong bureaucratic etatism. In such relationships there is a danger that self-management, contrary to constitutional determinations and the LCY program orientation, in aspects could be reduced to participation. Because of this contradiction in production relations, many other contradictions have become more prominent and have led to the economic crisis.

Zarkovic went on to say that all this was also favorable to the emergence of other non-self-management phenomena and attitudes. [words indistinct] processes in associated labor and society in general [words indistinct] which upset normal courses of reproduction and [words indistinct]. Neither the LC had succeeded in all areas to [words indistinct] recognize and convey [words indistinct] and mobilize the real creative power of the society in that field. [Word indistinct] according to Zarkovic it should be done because atomism and autarchy were not in the nature of self-management, but a complex connection between interests and [word indistinct] work on a qualitatively higher level.

The growth of disintegrational tendencies in society is favorable to the further [word indistinct] of etatism, Zarkovic stressed. Fighting a strong federal etatist [word indistinct], we ended up with several decentralized etatisms. That is, while carrying out the process of decentralization we did not simultaneously fight for de-etatization we did not simultaneously fight for de-etatization. This polycenter etatism has distorted the idea of "national economies" in the sense that it treats them as closed economic structures while neglecting the existence of a united Yugoslav economy.

This polycenter etatism gives preference to the interests of certain parts and feverishly struggles to win or maintain privileged position for "its own economy" within given economic conditions. It tries to break up the unity of the LCY, to turn it into [words indistinct]; and to eliminate the principle of democratic centralism [word indistinct], to minimize it. The LC should find out why and how this was brought about, to [words indistinct]; speedier development of self-management has been singled out as a strategic target. The LC must recognize what gives power to etatism and bureaucratism and what weakens the role of workers and working people in the associated labor despite constitutional and political determinations. Parallel to this, more decisive measures should be undertaken in order to change this state of affairs.

Zarkovic went on to speak of the roots of these problems, which, he stressed, lay primarily in the shortcomings of implementing the system of socialist self-management in associated labor organizations -- in the incompleteness of the system and shortcomings in the LD's work. All these shortcomings are being recognized and dealt with too slowly. Zarkovic stressed this is because problems cannot be solved by the mere repetition of principles, as we unfortunately often try to do. Rather, they should be solved by means of further working out and concretizing these principles. The LCY and our society should not close their eyes to these deformations. They should more energetically fight them by working out and concretizing normative acts and practical activity.

In this regard Zarkovic pointed out the significance of the LCY Central Committee's attitudes on the implementation of the workers' position in making decisions about and disposing of income and means of social reproduction. These were an attempt to make concrete determinations from the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, and the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, and a public discussion should show to what extent the attempt has been successful. Zarkovic also stated that in our society the vertical component of self-management, which really means the possibility for working people to influence all essential decisionmaking, is considerably neglected. It is not enough just to proclaim the goal that workers govern all courses of social reproduction, Zarkovic said. If they are not organized for that, other forces, which tend to entrench themselves in the empty space, step on the stage and start performing functions instead of workers organized on self-management principles.

Etatist-bureaucratic structures in the provinces, republics, and federation have made use of this.

Self-management, however, can be a production relationship, rather than a participatory one, only if it is developing in the whole of society and not only in the organizations of associated labor, Zarkovic pointed out. He added that in the ideopolitical field we had not had a showdown with the prejudice [word indistinct] social production. This prejudice or dogma is one of the reasons why we have considerably neglected not only building our self-management system [word indistinct] but also the system of social planning in our community.

Zarkovic then spoke about problems of the self-management organization of associated labor, in the delegate and political as well as in the functional and reproductive sphere. The latter particularly has been neglected and, following the strengthening of the territorial principle as opposed to the work and function principle, the joint interests of associated labor are not expressed adequately in assemblies of sociopolitical communities. This tendency exists to a greater or lesser extent at all levels of sociopolitical communities, and the work-and-function principle is only partially present in individual parts of the political system. This is why, in Zarkovic's opinion, great anomalies have been created in the social sphere and etatist bureaucratism, lack of control, and autarchy have been strengthened. However, this has also led to great lagging behind in the economy. Disunited and fragmented associated labor not only cannot ensure a governing role, but also cannot carry out that function in the most rational manner in an economic sense in order to resolve macroeconomic problems.

Also, the work mode in the LC has slowly adapted to the needs of the most successful possible development of the system of socialist self-management. Zarkovic marked out as one of the greatest problems of our system the weakening of the LC's integration function in a situation in which differing interests are expressed freely but coordinated slowly and with difficulty. Therefore, the answer to the question of how the LC can and must function is very important. According to the logic of liberalist and technocratic tendencies, the LC should not interfere in the specific problems of real life. This is really a desire to push the LC to the periphery of social events. On the other hand, the LC is exposed to the temptation to act from a position of power and adopt decisions itself. Referring to such ideas, Zarkovic emphasized that the LC must intensively monitor real life and throw ideopolitical light on all tendencies that are expressed in it. It must get to the heart of all social problems and highlight those in the multitude of interests that lead to strengthening social power and the influence of workers and working people in associated labor. All this needs to be done within the socialist alliance and the delegate system.

The conscious, creative, and responsible force of the subjective factor of society cannot, Zarkovic emphasized, be replaced by any other force, and particularly not by spontaneity and automatism. Practice shows that many problems and difficulties arise precisely when conscious social action is absent -- when the LC with its leading role is not felt in solving and overcoming internal problems in a given environment. He also criticized the fact that in the work of LC and other sociopolitical organizations' organs there is still a predominance of forms and methods of work characterized by the adoption of general declarations and resolutions that are not based on the system of democratic links with their own grass roots or the system of links between subjective forces and the whole mechanism of self-management and delegate bodies as envisaged in the Constitution.

The general party discussion on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session demonstrated that the activity of LC organizations and organs in many environments still amounts to narrow propaganda activity over and above the state apparatus and management bodies in associated labor.

This is why it is essential to creatively make the 11th and 12th LCY Congresses' line on the work of sociopolitical organizations in the system of socialist self-management specific, for neglect of them has led to a crisis of leadership and several (?distortions) and problems in the internal life of these organizations.

Zarkovic went on to warn of the gap that exists between social (?contradictions) and the effect of the subjective factor -- above all the LC. Specific action by LC organizations in the struggle to change the unfavorable situation in society, according to Zarkovic, is very irresolute and sterile. Very often, (?instead of) specific measures being taken, general program orientations are repeated and thus are gradually compromised and transformed into trite phrases. On the other hand, standpoints and conclusions are not being implemented or are being implemented slowly and unevenly. LC organizations and leaderships waste much energy preparing them, but when they are adopted it is almost the end of the matter. The fact that standpoints are often compromises and everyone can interpret them in a way that suits them also contributes to this. This is the great weakness of the LC as a revolutionary organization, and it is exceptionally important in preparations for the 13th congress to consider all its causes.

Zarkovic [word indistinct] causes, such as the strengthening of bureaucratic etatism and dogmatic conscience, the lack of experience in building self-management [words indistinct], which is a completely original system [words indistinct] of economic relations, as well as shortcomings in the composition of the LCY and neglecting the executive function of the LC leadership. A particularly (?serious) problem is the violation of the LC's unity as a prerequisite for the unity of the (?working) class.

There have been and still are people who believe that the principle of democratic centralism should be replaced by democratic unity, that ideological pluralism in the LCY should be statutorily regulated, that democratic centralism should be replaced by democratic agreement in the self-management sense, or that democratic centralism is needed only up to the republic level and not for the whole of the LCY, which would mean introducing principles of federal relations into LCY organs. I wish to stress, Zarkovic said, that we must be determined in the attitude that relations in the LCY and its political, ideological, organizational, and actional unity should in the future be (?developed) on the essential [word indistinct] of democratic centralism. We are resolutely against [words indistinct] as well as bureaucratic and centralistic tendencies in the LC. LCY organs are the united leadership that must ensure the LC's (?uniform) activity ideologically, politically, organizationally, and with respect to action as a united vanguard of the working class. In this, the LCY Central Committee has the greatest obligation and responsibility [word indistinct]. In the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, undoubtedly all those attitudes and solutions that contribute to the tendencies [words indistinct] should be reexamined, lack of unity [words indistinct] in the work of the LC. Relations between the parts and the whole of the LCY should be particularly examined without threatening the (?independence) of LC organizations in the republic and provinces, but clearly stressing their responsibility for [words indistinct] and the policy of the highest LCY forums.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium then spoke about the current economic problems and their main characteristics, the inflation growth rate, the reduction of exports, the drop in real personal incomes, and the accumulation of supplies.

Measures to overcome this state of affairs are very urgent because every postponement only aggravates this unfavorable situation even more. After he stressed the importance of the new medium-term development plan, Zarkovic spoke in favor of directing society's efforts in two directions. Plans should be adopted on time, and aside from that we should make sure that they are not "state plans," but that working people of associated labor organizations take part in the process of drafting plans as much as possible. [Words indistinct] high indebtedness, poor domestic accumulations in the years to come must be economic reconstruction and modernization, elimination of a series of irrationalities in using raw materials and energy and in expenditure outside the economy, strengthening of production and work discipline, saving, and so on. Zarkovic particularly stressed the significance of self-managing concentration of accumulation for dealing with common economic problems, since this was the main prerequisite for rational development in the years to come [word indistinct] plans should convey. It is necessary [word indistinct] self-managing [words indistinct], technological connection, division of labor and specialization as the basic ways for implementing planned targets.

Refering to the cadre policy in Yugoslav society, Zarkovic expressed the view that serious changes are needed. Aside from the process of democratization already under way, the cadre policy had not become the right and obligation of the LC members and working people. Therefore, Zarkovic stressed, we should aspire toward conducting the cadre policy and selection of cadres at all levels [words indistinct] the widest basis and not only narrow bodies in charge of cadre policy. This would contribute to efforts for strengthening cadre responsibility and stimulate the process of bringing young people to responsible and leading positions. In the listing, candidature, and election of delegates for LC congresses and conferences and posts in LC leaderships there must be strict respect for the established principles of cadre policy. (?This means that ability, ideopolitical orientation, moral outlook, results [word indistinct] contribution to the strengthening of brotherhood and unity and so forth must be determining criteria in cadre policy and practice. In the democratic procedure a larger number of candidates should be proposed for all posts including the most important. The principle of variation and rotation must be carried out, as well as the sending cadres back from political posts into production, and so forth. Room must be created with far greater consistenc for increased participation by direct production workers, the technical intelligentsia, and all facets of associated labor in LC ruling bodies. The LC will be able to carry out its working class policy more effectively only when it creates a workers' majority within itself.

In his report Vidoje Zarkovic also pointed to the need to sum up [word indistinct] in carrying out the principles of collective work, responsibility [words indistinct] (?one-year) mandate. In his view, insufficient attention is paid to individual obligations, as if collective work were some kind of subjective, impersonal action, as if ghosts and not people carried out policy in our bodies. The division of individual obligations must therefore be more precise, and far more attention must be devoted to the question of personal initiative. Everyone must individually and all together share the results of their work, Zarkovic said. Collective work must in no way be reduced to a passive position and to participation by members of a collective leadership in the work of a forum ruled by others. Collective work assumes more initiatives, more ideas, more proposals, and more inventions by every member of the collective leadership, and not only its chairman and secretary.

Finally, Zarkovic emphasized the need for the LC to equip itself for giving deeper ideo-theoretical answers to all questions of social development, particularly with regard to the fact that there are such differing and contradictory ideas and views on possible ways of solving essential questions of our society.

Critical analysis must be directed to ourselves and not toward someone outside us or toward some kind of abstract LC. The working class expects the LC to deal resolutely with negative phenomena (?in) its own ranks, to raise (?the responsibility) of (?every) body within it to a higher level, and to improve the attitude and relationship to agreed tasks. Further breakthroughs in achieving socialist self-management relations should arise out of a critical analysis. It is particularly important [words indistinct] systemic solutions, [words indistinct] if they are one of the generators of weaknesses in our society. We cannot constantly be guessing changes [words indistinct], Zarkovic emphasized. All that contributes to the development of socialist self-management and the consolidation of the working class' power must be defended successfully, and that which blocks and prevents the development of and suspends decisionmaking by the working class needs to and must be changed. For us, LC members, here there can be no dilemma, for the LCY program says clearly that "nothing that has been created can be so sacred for us that it cannot be overcome and give way to that which is even more progressive, more free, and more (?humane)."

MACEDONIA LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES CADRE POLICY

LD132122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Skopje, 13 Sep (TANUG) -- The consistent implementation of the cadre policy is one of the most important prerequisites for our social development, particularly under the present very complex, and exacerbated socioeconomic conditions. This was said at today's session of the Macedonia LC Central Committee Presidium. The session was presided over by Milan Pancevski. Participants in the discussion on the implementation of the principles and criteria of cadre policy in the LC agreed that over a rather long period the practical realization of the cadre policy was approached in a formal way and that the clearly defined principles and criteria in this sphere failed to be implemented consistently.

According to the report issued after the session, members of the presidium also touched upon some negative phenomena, among them the unacceptable comments made by some people in public on the so-called rejuvenation process. According to them the LC wants to get rid of the generation that waged the revolutionary armed struggle and wants it to be ignored in our future political life. It is the presidium's view that these arbitrary interpretations could have a very damaging effect on relations between cadres of different ages and could disrupt overall political relations. The cadre changes that are underway and those yet to be brought about should in fact secure revolutionary continuity in our cadre policy and in overall political relations. The retirement of a great number of revolutionary cadres does not imply that they will be excluded from future political life. On the contrary, as Communists and revolutionaries with rich revolutionary and political experience, they must continue to make direct contribution to the activity of self-managing, political, and other social organs at all levels. They should particularly be engaged in the efforts to further develop the policy of the LC and other social subjects, while fresh and younger people should be elected to executive-operative organs.

The presidium also stressed that a more decisive action was needed to eliminate manifestations of monopolism and leaderism and to put an end to the practice whereby a small number of political cadre continue to rotate from one social post to another. At the same time, we reject the claim that there is a shortage of cadres for important political posts or that they are not up to the jobs they occupy, etc. On the contrary, the LC and our society have at their disposal a very broad and good pool of cadres capable of holding political and other social posts and carrying out their duties, including the most responsible ones, the Macedonia LC Central Committee Presidium states in the report released after the session.

KOSOVO LC VIEWS PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS

AU120955 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 85 p 6

[Z. Zejneli report]

[Text] Pristina, 3 Sep -- The LC elections will be held under sociopolitical circumstances and complex trends that demand greater and more efficient commitment in overcoming economic problems, and also in further stabilizing the political-security situation in the province.

This was said at today's session of the Commission of the Kosovo Province LC Committee for the development and organizational buildup of the LC and cadre policy, which discussed preparations for the forthcoming LC elections.

The introductory report submitted by Azem Vlasi says, among other things, that elections are an opportunity for observing the situation in all communities and all LC organizations, and also for observing the cadre situation in the LC. One has to see what the LC has changed in its method of work, particularly since the 13th LCY Central Committee session, and what specific steps have been made to change the situation. One will also have to reexamine work in all LC organs and organizations in communes, the work of the people in prominent positions, and so on.

Special attention will be attached to cadre policy. During the preelection and election activities, as was said at the session, the work of individuals in their present positions will be analyzed, and fresh solutions will be sought by nominating several candidates for each office. This means, it was said at the session, that several candidates will be proposed for each office during the candidate registration procedures and when final selection is made, it will be decided how many candidates will be put on the lists. As far as cadres themselves are concerned, there will be considerable rejuvenations in Kosovo.

People who have been idling during the past period, who were in the shade, who flirted a little with everyone -- a little with the LC and a little with the nationalists as well -- will not pass the test during the election activities. Such people -- it was said at the session -- cannot count on finding themselves on the candidates' lists, although in some communities there will possibly be some attempts to propose and also nominate such individuals.

Significant attention will also be attached to the national structure of the candidate lists, and it is proposed in Kosovo that this be in accordance with the national structure of LC members.

KOSOVO LEADER SEES 'FABRICATION' IN ALIA SPEECH

AU122032 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Sep 85 p 2

["Excerpts" from speech by Ismailj Bajra, member of the Kosovo Province LC Committee Presidium, at a meeting of the LC basic organization of the Istok Braca Ribar Secondary School Center; date not given]

[Excerpt] Any kind of undermining federal relations and the relations that were established among republics and provinces in the federation by the constitutional revisions in 1974 -- which would be in the direction of separatism, irredentism, unitarianism, bureaucratism, and great statism -- calls into question our constitutional order; socialist self-management; the national equality, unity, and togetherness of our peoples and nationalities; and all other achievements of our great and authentic revolution.

The conclusions of the 16th and 17th sessions of the LCY Central Committee, as well as the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium pertaining to furthering unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia on a constitutional, self-managing, and equal basis, justifiedly point to this fact.

...Through decades Yugoslavia has been and still is investing efforts in normalizing and developing Yugoslav-Albanian relations on the known and -- throughout the progressive world -- recognized and respected principles of our foreign policy: strict respect for the principles of noninterference in internal affairs, territorial integrity, and the inalienable right of every people and every country to a free and independent road of development. Comprehensive and fruitful good-neighborly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania is possible and corresponds to the objective long-term interest of our two countries. This cooperation is of mutual and broader interest and can be gradually developed and strengthened through both sides' efforts. However, there have been and are no such real and sincere efforts on the part of the Albanian leadership. On the contrary, since our conflict with Stalin and the Cominform (1948), the Albanian leadership has retained a hostile attitude toward overall Yugoslav foreign and internal policy: It extends support to irredentist actions, organizations, demands, and slogans.

Ramiz Alia's contention, made in Korce recently, that, allegedly, "Yugoslavia is trying to convert independent Albania into a Yugoslav colony and to denationalize the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia" represents a flagrant fabrication and untruth. Such anti-Yugoslav activity and behavior can gladden and satisfy the interests of only the reactionary and conservative forces, which want to increase pressures in the Balkans -- this region of a large stategic importance -- and to wage various kinds of "special war," to sabotage, and to inflame passions, especially nationalist-chauvinist ones.

Yugoslavia wants to have for a neighbor an independent and nonbloc Albania, and wishes to that country's people economic, cultural, and overall prosperity. It is in the interest of Albania that it has for a neighbor Tito's independent, nonaligned, socialist self-managing, united, and strong Yugoslavia.

REAGAN'S 'CUSTOMARY ANTAGONISTIC STAND' MISSING

LD140927 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2247 GMT 14 Sep 85

["Reagan: We Want Serious Talks" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Washington, Sept 13 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Reagan has briefed the U.S. negotiating team, due to return to Geneva shortly for a third round of disarmament talks, and said the disarmament question would be the most important question in his talks with Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva next November. Reagan added that a possible headway in the resumption of the Geneva talks could be an additional positive stimulus for a successful outcome of the summit, itself. He defined as the U.S. primary objective in Geneva that accord be reached on a reduction of strategic and medium-range atomic armament.

It is noticeble that this time Reagan did not adopt the customary antagonistic stand on the issue of his star wars.

Reagan again touched on his meeting with Gorbachev in Geneva next November and the latest initiatives coming from Moscow in anticipation of the summit. He said that Soviet leaders have been saying publicly of late that they also are examining options for considerably reducing atomic armament.

He expressed the wish that they should translate these statements into concrete proposals at the Geneva conference table. The concrete Soviet proposals will give an impact to the Geneva talks, which will make a positive contribution to consolidating the dialogue, begun in the past few months, said Reagan.

DROUGHT EXPECTED TO REDUCE HARVEST YIELDS

LD122031 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1713 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, September 12 (TANJUG) -- A several-week-long drought in Yugoslavia this summer is going to cut crop yields by between 20 and 60 percent, depending on crops and regions affected.

Lower yields are bound to bring about large economic damages, the Yugoslav Government assessed during the session here today. This was why all competent bodies and services were asked to submit detailed reports so that measures can be taken as soon as possible to secure sufficient quantities of low-yield agricultural products and come to the aid of agricultural organizations and farmers that are hit.

MAGISTRATE ORDERS DEPARTURE OF 4 ITALIANS

LD161527 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, September 16 (TANJUG) -- Four Italian citizens who illegally brought and distributed in Yugoslavia leaflets of the Italian Radical Party have been ordered to leave under a magistrate's decision. The four brought in a car 2,900 leaflets and 350 stickers the content of which relate to some aspects of Yugoslavia' internal and foreign policies.

SKOPJE CITIZENS DETAINED FOR ANTISTATE ACTIVITIES

LD132029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Skopje, 13 Sep (TANJUG) -- On the basis of a request submitted by the Skopje Public Prosecutor's Office, the Skopje District Court investigative judge has ordered an inquiry and detention in the case of the following six people: Slave Vasovski, Nikola Sazdovski, Todor Georgiev, Slavko Baskovski, Pandil Stevanovski and Jovan Koteski. All are from Skopje and are suspected of having committed the criminal act of conspiring in order to carry out hostile activity contrary to Article 136 of the SFRY Criminal Code. This was stated today by the Skopje District Court.

From 1970 to the end of 1974 [as received] the first 5 in the group conspired, for motives hostile to the SR of Macedonia and the SFRY, to make explosive devices, which they subsequently planted in public places and buildings in Skopje. In this way they endangered the lives of a number of citizens, and also property. As a member of the group, the sixth accused, Koteski, supported, for hostile motives, the group's activity and the planting and activation of explosive devices. The TANJUG editorial board for Macedonia received this information from the Skopje District Court.